

THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAMBURG.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

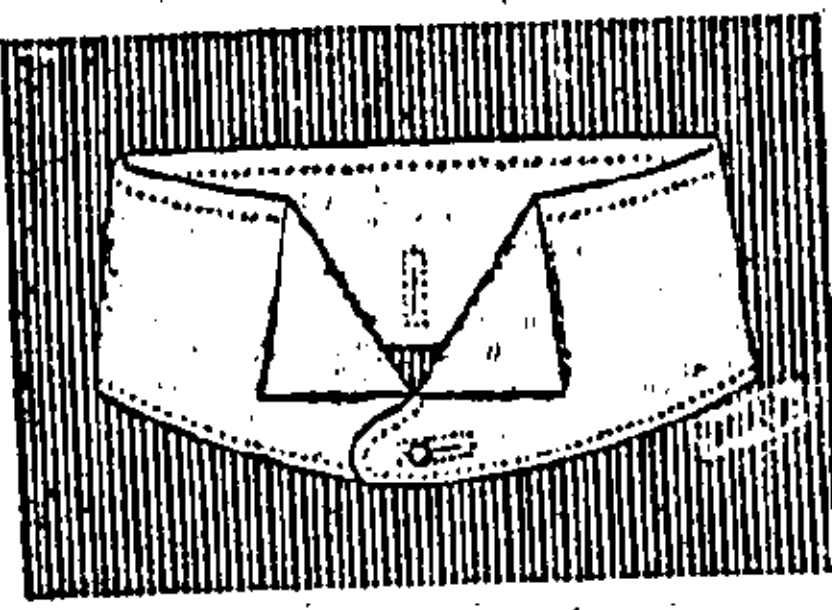
15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines

in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

For Dress occasions—



Our stock is now replete with the most fashionable Men's Wear for Semi and Full Evening Dress.

The best makes are represented in our selection and we have a style and size in Collars, Ties, Shirts, Gloves, Waistcoats and Socks, to suit every taste.

Every article is thoroughly reliable, not only in fabric, but in cut, make and finish.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

OBTAINABLE

FROM

LANE

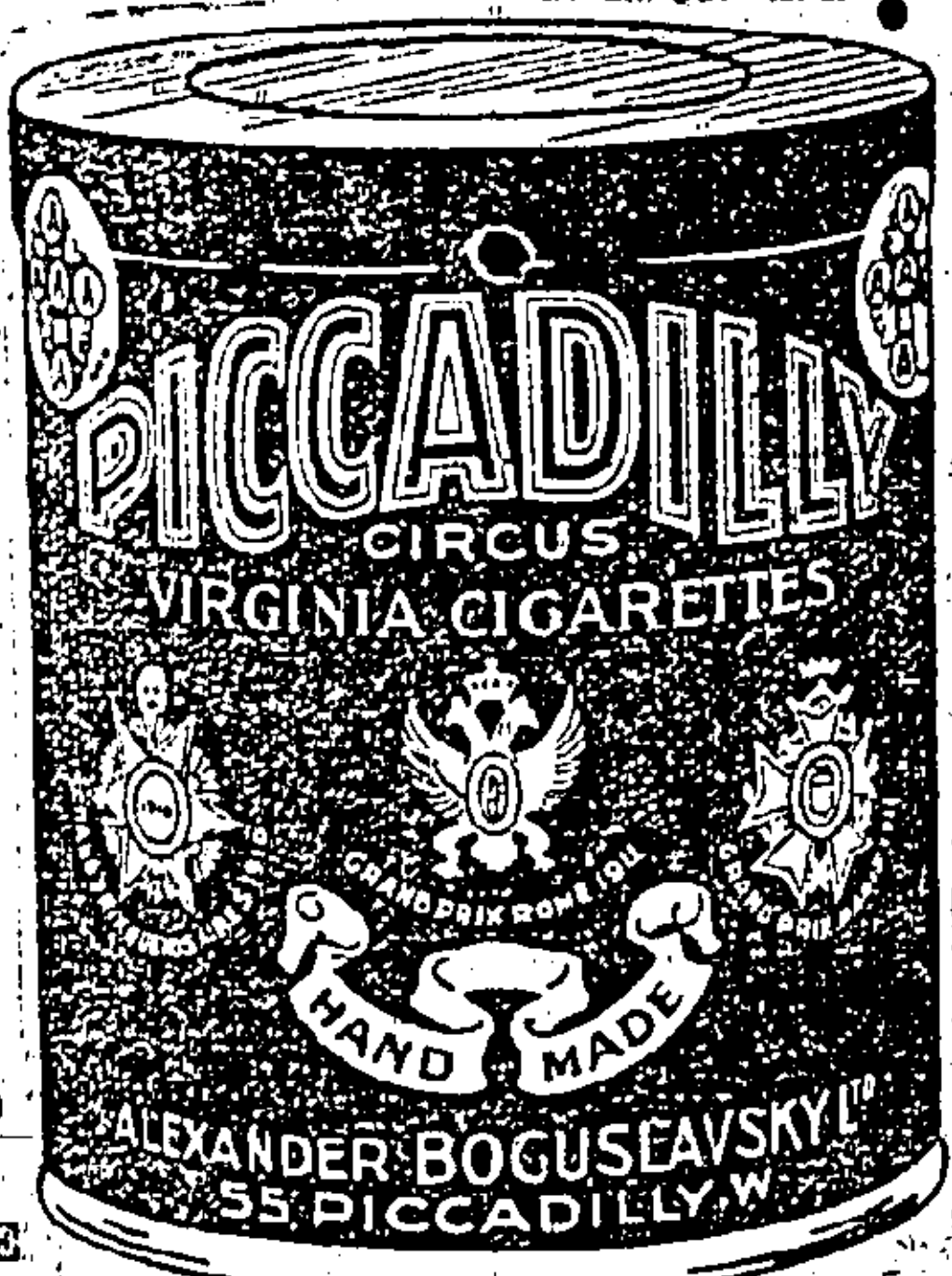
CRAWFORD

& CO.

HONGKONG

CIGAR

STORE



ALSO "TUFFS"

AND

VIRGINIA DE LUXE

TABAQUERIA

FILIPINA.

ANGLO-

EGYPTIAN

TOBACCO

STORE

AND

MESSRS.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

WORLD THEATRE

Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace Entirely

Under British Management

TO-NIGHT 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT

A SPECIAL COMEDY ATTRACTION.

"LA

FEATURING

EDDIE LYONS and LEE MORAN.

GUARANTEE A CHUCKLE EVERY SECOND AND A LAUGH EVERY MINUTE

LA LUCILLE in 5 parts.

5.15 p.m. MATINEE 5.15 p.m.

Wallace Reid in "THE SOURCE"

3.30 & 7.15 p.m.—4th & 5th Episodes of "KING of CIRCUS"

An Animal-Super-Serial in 18 Episodes.

Usual Prices.—Booking at Messrs. MERT & Co. (Tel. 951)

A MIRROR OF JAPAN.

OLD AND NEW TOKYO.

DEFECTS OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

MONEY FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

A recent issue of the *Times* gives the following description of life in Tokyo to-day from the pen of its Special Correspondent in the Far East. The Correspondent calls attention to some remarkable municipal deficiencies, and sums up the whole matter by explaining that Japan is spending all the money she can on her Army and Navy, and has not enough to round off the economic and social achievements of recent years.

Tokyo is typical of new Japan. Here are few of the architectural gems of olden times and little of the lovely scenery that is characteristic of the country. Japan has one great plain, 900 square miles in extent, and of unsurpassed fertility. In the midst of it lies the capital city, a hive of modern industry and activity. It has its beauties, the Royal Palace and grounds surrounded by a moat, the canals crowded by picturesque boats and vessels, trees everywhere, low hills covered with exquisite gardens, the eternal quaintness of the homes of the people, the dignified residences of the one-time Daimios, and in the far distance, when the light serves, the delicate towering cone of Fuji, a jewel among mountains.

The city proper covers an area of 31 square miles and within it dwell well over 2,000,000 souls. But Greater Tokyo, of 500 square miles, has a population of 3½ millions, and the day is fast coming when the whole shall be under one municipal government.

By their works ye shall know them. Looking upon Tokyo as a mirror of Japan you may see reflected in it much of the character and temperament of the people. The city has grown on a haphazard basis. Railways, tramways, electricity, and motor traction are employed here as freely as in any other nation. Concrete tower buildings of reinforced concrete tower skyward, not to the height they do in America, but as high as any in London or Paris. Broad streets that shame the city of London, planned and arranged with mathematical exactness. Public parks make open spaces, and scholastic establishments by their numbers prove the thirst for learning. Temples and shrines periodically visited by crowds of pilgrims testify to the existence of devoutness, but it is a deficiency in the city from the foreign point of view that the spires and pinnacles of old churches and cathedrals are lacking.

CONTRASTS AND LAPSES.

One thing about the city that immediately strikes the visitor is that while the Japanese in their public buildings, business offices, and manufacturing have eagerly adopted western architecture, in their homes they have retained their own ancient manner of building. Tokyo, therefore, presents this curious contrast of modern style, while the houses of the people crowd round and about, little wooden bungalows of one or two storeys, with paper windows and projecting eaves, veritable cottages in size, charmingly quaint, inexpressibly old-fashioned. This contrast affords a glimpse into the mind of Japan. For expediency's sake many foreign things have been imported into their system, but at heart the people remain Japanese, living as their forefathers have lived, clinging to their own exquisite ideas of the fitness of things and to the old ways of simple living. It would be wrong to suppose that the Japanese are not changing. But whereas in business and public matters they have unreservedly adopted the west, in their private life they infinitely prefer their own manners and customs, and will assuredly retain them with all their strength.

Tokyo is evidence of the determination of the people to become great and to compare with the nations of the west. One cannot spend a day in the capital of Japan without becoming convinced that it is the centre of something large and powerful. Behind the activity, the character, industry, persistence, all the qualities that make for greatness. Yet there are anomalies, inconsistencies. There are signs of arrested development. This great city has its deficiencies, those faults which might be expected in a new place, but which one would suppose were being feverishly corrected. But no such thing. The Japanese are accepting the state of their capital with philosophy, almost with fatalism. The streets and roads have deteriorated into a riot of potholes and other irregularities, owing to the motor traffic. No other attempt is being made to improve them except by the almost futile expedient of scattering gravel. The tram service has become a scandal, and the endeavour to travel by it little better than a free fight. The number of cars is totally inadequate to the immense traffic, which has arisen. Yet the scandal has existed for several years and is still unremedied.

KIDNEY OF THE POSITION.

The conduct of the State telephone service makes a story that would grace the pages of the Arabian Nights. When you put your name down for an installation you pay 10 yen and are warned that you must wait your turn—seven years hence! A little later you learn that your turn can be anticipated and an instrument fixed in your house or office within six months at a cost of Yen 500! "Anybody who has had telephonic connection for three years may dispose of same to whomsoever he will, and it is the astonishing truth that people tumble over each other to pay Yen 5,000 for the opportunity to buy. With the actual service is abominable for the reason that the staff is insufficient and shockingly underpaid. It is not as if there were any shortage of material, for Japan is doing a splendid business in the export of every variety of telephonic equipment. There is no underground sewage system in Tokyo and the cartage of night soil is an offence from which the city is never free. The postal service is the despair of all who are compelled to use it, because the staff, like that of the telephone service, is inadequate and underpaid. Telegrams are not much better. It is a public grievance, not confined to Tokyo, that the period of compulsory education, now six years, should

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. CHURCHILL'S HOPES.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, was the principal guest at the Gold Coast Civil Service Dinner Club's first dinner, which was held on September 27th, at the Connaught Rooms, and presided over by Brigadier-General F. G. Guggisberg, the Governor of the Gold Coast. In proposing the toast of the club, he said the Gold Coast was capable of holding a position of almost pre-eminence amongst many of our colonies. (Hear, hear.) He had been struck by many things he had read about the Gold Coast. There was no income-tax there—(laughter)—there were no rates; there was no unemployment; and there was a vast production of cocoa. (Laughter.) "This is the time," continued Mr. Churchill, "when the Crown Colonies of the British Empire which have definitely attained an adult status should be inclined to press forward in utilising their resources and in stimulating their economic and mechanical developments. Why is it we have let so many years pass by, decade after decade, leaving neglected or only very tentatively developing these great possessions which, with great foresight and wisdom, have been placed in the hands of the British Crown? After all these years I am shocked to see how in a small way the British Parliament has played the game in developing its great tropical States. In all these years they could have been earning large sums in increasing revenues and general augmentation of the assets which the nation possesses. But years have passed and you see the same things now being considered, and now it is costing double and treble as much."

Now we see a new situation has been created. Many of our old customers have disappeared. We have killed a lot of them, and others we have put in the Bunkruptcy Court, and owing to this inconvenience they are unable to renew their monthly or yearly orders with regularity and abundance which we had a right to expect. Why don't we look in the great circle of the British Empire? Here are assets in which you could sink two hundred million pounds in the next ten years, with the certainty of getting back every penny you invested. When I see plans being discussed by local authorities for building roads about which they have some doubt, and for developing this or that public work which they do not feel any enthusiasm for, I wonder whether something might not be done to relieve the present lack of enterprise, lack of initiative in the business and industrial world by putting out orders for locomotives and rails and all the apparatus which is needed to get these great fertile countries with active populations and immense natural resources on a scientific basis. At any rate, it seems to me that the development of our Crown Colonies is one of the factors which ought to be used in solving the temporary collapse and breakdown of the markets and purchasers." (Cheers.)

FOR THE RELIEF OF—
SURPLUS ON CUSTOMS SURTAX.

The *Chung Mei News Agency* says:—The Chinese Government has petitioned the Diplomatic Body in Peking to consider the advisability of turning over the surplus from the surtax on Customs duties to a new fund for famine and flood relief. The surtax instituted for the famine relief fund continues until March, but the Chinese officials hope that the surplus thus made available may still be used for relief work.

No action has been taken on the matter as yet, but the foreign diplomats are in entire sympathy with the proposal, and are considering ways and means to put the project in practice. There is still tremendous need for relief work in the stricken provinces and reports are being constantly received of the seriousness of the situation and the need for further assistance. There is consequently every reason to believe that the diplomatic body will soon take action and make the funds arising from this surtax available for relief work.

According to the best Chinese sources the first step has been taken by the Diplomatic Corps in sending to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a note requesting a statement as to the expenditure of the money secured from the loan of last year. The receipts from the customs surtax exceeded the estimate originally made and also the amount required for the \$4,000,000 loan of the consortium. The actual receipts will probably reach \$8,000,000. It is in order to utilize the funds accruing from the surtax which is still being collected that the Chinese Government is negotiating with the diplomatic body, and Chinese sources emphasize the necessity of these excess funds being used for further amelioration of the results of famine and flood.

be extended to eight years, and is not, because the Government is starving this department as it is every other, except—and here we come to the kernel of the whole position. Japan is spending all of her money that she can on army and navy, and there is not enough to carry on the development and improvement which would round off the economic and social achievements of recent years. Everybody knows it, everybody complains, everybody except a certain few would have matters otherwise. But nobody is powerful or influential enough to dispute the central fact that the ultimate government of the country is in the hands of a certain few who are above Parliament and the people, and that these few are convinced that the future of Japan depends upon military power, and are determined to use all available resources for the building up of such power. Just as the growth of this great empire is to be an expression of the genius of the Japanese people, so it may be said to be typical of them that they bow down before the military authority which, in another form, they obeyed for centuries.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

EXPANSION OF THE SERVICE.

The report on the working of the Chinese Post Office for 1920 reads, in part, as follows:—

While the past year has not been free from elements tending to embarrass postal operations, the natural expansion of the service due to the demands of the people in an ever-widening field for safe, regular, and quick means of communication, augmented by sustained development and extension, has resulted in record advances being achieved in practically every branch of postal enterprise.

The number of articles of mail matter posted during the year exceeds, by a slight margin, 400 millions. This figure represents an increase of 61 millions on the total for 1919, and is the greatest advance recorded in the annals of this 24-year-old service. An increase of 59 millions was registered in 1913, but (owing to the change in calendars) the previous period was one of 10½ months only. The two next highest increases were 42 millions in 1918 and 37½ millions in 1919. It may also be noted that the 1920 advance is 94 millions more than the grand total for 1907, and the 1920 grand total is over double that of 1914.

PARCEL TRAFFIC.

The expansion in the parcel traffic can be gauged more accurately by comparing the gross weight rather than the total number of parcels posted, as, at the beginning of the year, the weight limit of parcels to be sent from non-steamer-served places was raised from 5 kilos to 10 kilos. The total weight of the 41 million parcels posted during the past year was 207 million kilos. This figure exceeds the 1919 total by 6 millions—another record advance—and is double the 1917 total. So great are the prospects of further expansion in the parcel traffic that, given favourable conditions throughout the country for a full twelve months, it would be difficult to forecast what proportions the volume of parcel business would assume.

MONEY ORDERS.

The increase in the amount of money orders issued is particularly striking, seeing that the unrest in certain parts of the country necessitated the restriction or entire suspension of the issue of inter-provincial money orders during a great part of the year. The total value of money orders issued during the period was 59 million dollars. This figure is an advance—again a record one—of 15 millions upon the 1919 total, and 27 millions upon the 1918 total.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL FACILITIES.

The number of additional places provided with postal facilities in the course of the year was 9,918. No such extension as this has been attempted in any previous period. The number of major establishments (offices and agencies) opened, 17, has been exceeded on two or three occasions; the increase is nevertheless greater by over 300 than any increases recorded in the last five years. Of the 8,211 new minor establishments added to the list, 7,393 are rural stations, or travelling post offices. The total number of places in China now provided with postal facilities is 21,375, of which 10,459 are major establishments. As an illustration of the progress of the service in this direction it is interesting to note that in Shanghai alone, the number of places postally provided at the close of 1920 was greater than the number in the whole of China at the end of 1910.

THE NATIVE LETTER HONGS.

Judged by the increased amount of mail matter handed in by them to the Post Office for transmission, the *min chu*, or commercial letter-companies, have also flourished during the past year. This is hitherto attributed to their freedom from censorship of local officials. These native letter-hongs continue to transact illegitimate business over large areas in the country, carrying money letters duly insured and quantities of parcels for which payment of *li kin* is evaded. Many old-fashioned firms contract with them to handle all their mails for a lump sum per annum. The *min chu*, however, are believed to make little more than a living out of their business and cannot for many years longer compete with the more modern methods of the Post Office. At one time they attempted to imitate these methods and organised day-and-night courier services on postal lines, but the services failed owing to lack of proper supervision and discipline.

DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS.

To its various activities the Postal Service has added the acceptance and delivery of telegrams at places not provided with telegraph offices, and telegrams can now be accepted at 1,329 places, and delivered at some 10,000 places which were formerly outside the sphere of the Telegraph Service.

THE OPPAU TRAGEDY.

The *Times* special correspondent at Oppau wired a harrowing account of the terrible scenes at Oppau. First he describes a procession of carts crossing the Rhinebridge, full of corpses and wounded. Then a sudden and startling account of atrocities resembling an earthquake, where weeping women and frightened men heedless of the incessant rain watch the biers with the shattered remains borne along the saddened pathway. Amidst the ruins lie bloated corpses, horribly swollen with poison gas.

"Small carts drive up to receive the melancholy load of the pitiful remains of those blown to pieces with limbs, arms and heads in bits, a ghastly, shuddery sight. The whole place is reeking with poison gas. There are cracking, grunting, and an occasional crash as timbers give way. Whole Ambulance columns of rescuers are working throughout the night and day. French colonial troops are guarding all bridges and preventing the access of crowds."

THE ISHII-LANSING AGREEMENT.

A REQUEST FOR ITS REPUDIATION.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

New York, September 22nd. On the eve of the Disarmament Conference, there is great agitation for the cancellation of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. The following is from the *New York American*:—

"Mr. President.—Before the Disarmament Conference, to which you have invited several Powers, convene, you should repudiate the so-called 'Lansing-Ishii Agreement' for the following reasons:—

1.—It is no treaty and has no binding force, and yet the Japanese are making extraordinary claims under and on account of it, and it should therefore be repudiated in order to clear the situation for the discussion of the Far Eastern questions at the approaching Conference.

2.—The Agreement was in effect a waiver of the 'open door' policy inaugurated by President McKinley and Secretary of State John Hay, which open door policy has been consistently adhered to ever since except in the single instance of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. In view of Secretary Hughes' recent strong declaration re-affirming the American policy of the open door in China, this Lansing-Ishii Agreement should be denounced and repudiated because of its being in conflict with the re-declaration of your Administration of adherence to the open door policy which has been a fundamental principle of the Republican Party since it was enunciated.

3.—The Lansing-Ishii Agreement should be repudiated and denounced because Japan has falsified it and made unfair use of it. The Japanese Imperial Government has caused the Agreement to be translated into Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, translating the word, 'special' as being 'paramount' and 'supreme' and has attempted to make the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, the Korean people, and their own native Japanese population, believe that by this Agreement the Government of United States had accepted and confirmed the Japanese claims of a 'paramount' position in China and on the Asiatic Continent. That the Imperial Japanese Government well knew and knows that the Government of the United States never agreed to regard Japan's position in China and on the Asiatic Mainland as being paramount, and that it has falsely represented to the Governments and peoples of the Far East the language, content and purpose of the agreement with the purpose not only of enhancing its own prestige but particularly of destroying the position, influence and prestige of the Government of the United States in China and other parts of the Far East. The effects of these false representations of the meaning and purpose of the agreement cannot be cured by attempting to circulate a true statement of the meaning, language and purpose of the Agreement, and in view of the false representation made in connection therewith by the Imperial Government of Japan, and the unfair and dishonourable use made of it thereby to lower the prestige and to destroy the influence and position of the Government of the United States, the agreement should be denounced and repudiated without delay.

4.—The agreement itself was secured from former President Woodrow Wilson by false representations made to him and the State Department of the United States by the Japanese representative Baron Ishii, after the Japanese Ambassador Baron Sato had been recalled because of his refusal to make the representations made by Baron Ishii.

5.—Although called the 'Lansing-Ishii Agreement' Mr. Lansing has declared that he was opposed to the exchange of letters which constitute the so-called agreement and that he was forced to write them by President Wilson because of the assenting to the demands of Japan for such an agreement was part of Wilson's League of the Nations scheme to secure the influence and support of Japan in the future. It is unfair to ex-Secretary Lansing to permit an agreement bearing his name under these circumstances longer to exist.

6.—Since President Wilson and his policies in Foreign Affairs have been repudiated by the American people, this un-American declaration should also be repudiated and that without delay.—Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Guy M. Walker,
61 Broadway, New York City.

President Warren G. Harding,
White House, Washington, D.C.

EXCHANGE IN OCTOBER.

Mr. C. A. de Roza's monthly statement of the course of exchange during the month of October, gives the following summary:—

	Gold	Yen	Gold	Yen
Average Rate Oct. (1921) (Approx.)	2/10 1/2	115 1/2	6 1/2	7.62
Highest Rate Oct. (1921)	2/11 1/2	121	6 1/2	7.85
Lowest Rate Oct. (1921)	2/8 1/2	110 1/2	6 1/2	7.30
Average Rate to date (1921) (Approx.)	2/7 3/4	102 1/2	6 1/2	7.3

KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the distant lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China, located in 52, Queen's Road Central. Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their specialty.—ADV.

FUNERAL OF MR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

There was a very large attendance of residents at the funeral of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie at Happy Valley, yesterday, and a great number of wreaths gave a further indication of the esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held in the Colony.

The minister of Union Church (the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald) conducted the service at the graveside and referred in prayer to Mr. Mackenzie as a man and a fellow-worker who sought in all things to shape his life according to the divine pattern. He had shown patience in suffering and cheerfulness and manifold activity in time of strength. Now God had granted him succor from suffering and released into a larger life.

The coffin was lowered into the grave by Mr. W. W. Mackenzie and Mr. A. M. Mackenzie (sons), Mr. E. R. Dovey and Dr. R. McLean Gibson.

Amongst those at the grave side were the following close friends: Messrs. A. S. D. Cousland, J. Rodger, A. Stevenson, Rev. H. R. Wells, Messrs. F. E. Banger, E. J. Chapman, T. E. Pearce, F. Crawford, H. Griffin, J. L. McPherson and J. Finlay Miller. Others present were: the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, His Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Messrs. G. H. Wakeman, A. O. Lang, A. H. Hollingsworth, H. E. Goldsmith, J. Duncan, P. D. Wilson, R. M. Dyer, J. B. Ross, A. Piercy, H. Percy Smith, T. L. Knight, H. Green, H. Hancock, B. A. Hale, G. W. McKean, D. MacMurray, W. Schofield, C. Bulmer Johnson, E. A. Ram, L. Gibbs, E. Le Cable, E. F. Aucott, D. S. Gubbay, A. Dyer Ball, A. W. Smith, T. W. Robertson, H. M. H. Nemaze, J. Russell, J. Mitchell, Arnold Hughes, P. Farrell, T. W. Hill, Dr. J. E. Mitchell and Dr. Aubrey.

The following is a list of the wreaths:—From William and Alec (sons); Jessie and Ernest (daughter and son-in-law); and Jessie Margaret and William Alexander (grand-children); members of the Committee of Union Church, the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, the residents of the Helena May Institute, Messrs. Arthur & Co. (Mr. Harry J. Lamb, Mr. E. Benson, Messrs. Cheng Keng, Cheng Chow and Wong Hing Cheong), Mr. and Mrs. E. E. W. W. Abney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Aucott, Mr. Ab. Yau, Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird and officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bray, Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Blair, Mr. E. T. H. Bunje, Mr. and Mrs. W. Budge, Mr. J. H. Brister, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Breakspear, Mr. W. Brackenridge, Mr. C. H. Blason, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bevington, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Cousland, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Comrie, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford, Mr. E. J. Chapman, Mr. D. H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Danenberg, Mr. and Mrs. John Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Dunnett, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison, Mr. H. L. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Edgcombe, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Forsyth, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. P. T. Farrell and Miss Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gompertz, Dr. R. McLean Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. George Grimble, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griffin, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak and "Joyce" and "Dorothy" Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. R. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hollingsworth, Miss Hayward, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, Mr. Ho Leung, Mr. F. O. Jenkin, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Knight, Messrs. Kayamally & Co., Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Mr. Frank Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Leask, Mr. D. N. Larkins, Mr. E. W. Lee-Jones, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. A. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCubbin, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Macdougall, Mrs. James Macdonald and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Finlay Miller, Mr. W. W. McKenzie, Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze, Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze and staff, Mr. and Mrs. William Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Newhouse, James Ormiston, Mr. A. J. W. Ogilvie, Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Piercy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy, Mr. and Mrs. Purves and Mr. D. J. Purves, Mr. and Mrs. James Reid, Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ram, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Rodger, Mr. J. Rodger and family, Messrs. Reiss & Co., Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Stephens, Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Scholes, Engineer Commander and Mrs. Campbell Samson, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Mr. A. Findlay Smith, Mr. Shuk Fan, the Sincere Co., Ltd., Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, Mr. J. B. Thomson, Mr. Tak Cheong, Messrs. Tye & Co., Rev. H. B. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. P. Douglas Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wilson, Mr. C. E. Warren and Mr. Robert Yip, and Messrs. M. M. Hogben, G. M. Turner, H. Davies and M. Ward.

"ALL WAS NOT GOLD," PROTEST AGAINST WASTING TIME AND BULLYING WITNESSES.

A Chinese woman had to answer a charge, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday afternoon, that she had taken two pairs of bangles to pawnbrokers' shops which were of silver gilded over and not gold. This, as Mr. Macnamara remarked in opening the case for the prosecution, would not amount to a criminal act in itself, but there were accompanying circumstances which went to prove guilty knowledge.

The evidence showed that the woman went to one pawnbroker and dissuaded the assistant from boring one of the bangles to test it. She assured him they were genuine, said she had had them made herself and told him where. She received \$100 and afterwards, when the assistant found out that the bangles were not of gold, he found also that she had given a wrong address. Later on she went to another pawnbroker's with another pair of bangles but it so happened that, although the name was different, the business was in the same hands and one of the assistants in the other shop happened to be on the premises. She again tried to pawn the bangles, giving similar assurances; then the man who recognised her stepped forward and there was the usual dénouement.

Mr. Hall, for the defence, declared that the charge was a trumped-up one and that the woman never made the second attempt to pawn. He cross-examined the witnesses with some vehemence.

Mr. Macnamara protested and said that his witnesses were being bullied. He also complained that Mr. Hall was taking unnecessary time by making them repeat all the evidence they had already given. He had brought out no new matter.

The Magistrate: Do not ask the same question more than once, Mr. Hall.

A little later the Magistrate said: Does this bear on the question at issue, Mr. Hall? If it does not, don't go on with it. If it does, tell me in what way it has a bearing.

Mr. Hall asked another witness how many times he had been to Messrs. Deacon's office.

Mr. Macnamara objected that the question was not relevant.

The Magistrate remarked that there was nothing in the man's evidence to suggest that he was not bona fide.

Mr. Macnamara submitted that the woman knew the bangles were not what they purported to be. She gave a false address, she went a long way from where she lived to pawn the things; they were obviously new although she said she had had them for years, and the moment a test was attempted she tried to get them back. She also said, in so many words, that they were gold.

Mr. Hall addressed himself entirely to the fact that the bangles had the Chinese characters for "pure gold" upon them, and he said the story of the woman's second attempt was "a lie."

Mr. Macnamara: To-day is the first time it has been denied.

The Magistrate: The best way is not to talk about "lies" unless you can establish them as such.

Mr. Hall: She will deny it.

The Magistrate: She may.

Mr. Hall: Not only may, but will.

The woman then told the story already indicated.

In cross-examination she said she had had them 10 years and wore them at Fatahan. She allowed the pawnbrokers to bore into them to test them.

Mr. Hall asked that his client be discharged. She had "absolutely repudiated" the story of the prosecution.

The Magistrate said he saw no reason to discredit the evidence of the pawnbrokers or to suppose they had plotted against the woman. It might be that she was employed by someone else; he would take it that way if Mr. Hall—

Mr. Hall: I don't mind how you take it.

The Magistrate: If you like I will make your client take full responsibility but I am unwilling to do that because I know women in her position are liable to be imposed upon. The sentence will be two months' imprisonment.

Mr. Hall: I give notice of appeal.

The Magistrate: Certainly.

CORRESPONDENCE**THE ARCHITECTURE OF HONGKONG.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am afraid that an Art-critic who picks out for special commendation a three-storey building which masquerades as a Greek temple, and which has a dome stuck on the top of it which finds no structural expression internally—which is, in fact, invisible from inside—will hardly convert the good people of Hongkong to a better artistic frame of mind. Is there not a saying, sir, that "Even a fool, if he hold his peace, may pass for a wise man"?—I am, Yours, faithfully,

"RESIDENT."

EARLY MORNING MILK. LOSSES AT POKFULUM FARM.**ALLEGATIONS AGAINST INDIAN CONSTABLES.**

An employee at the Dairy Farm Company's farm at Pokfulum was charged, at the Magistracy, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with theft of milk and it was alleged, in the course of the evidence, that two Indian constables were seen drinking the milk in the small hours of the morning. Mr. T. H. King, deputy superintendent of police, accordingly watched the case.

The Indian foreman employed at the dairy gave evidence that the accused was a milker. He had to take the milk to a central depot. On October 31st, early in the morning, witness went on a round of inspection and found a large can of milk in an unusual place—near where the fodder was kept. He awoke the accused and another man, and, taking them to the shed, asked who had put the milk there. The accused admitted that he had. It was then arranged to replace the milk where it was found, and watch it from a hiding place. After waiting from 1.35 a.m. to 3.15 a.m., the witness and other watchers saw two Indian Police constables, B226 and B293, arrive, bring their lamps into action, and pour out and drink some of the milk. One of the watchmen called out, in Chinese, "Are you drinking our milk?" The constables replied "Yes, we are drinking a little, only." The witness then came out of the shed and said to the constables in Hindustani "You are not doing any good thing." The constables expressed contrition and promised that they would not offend again. They demurred to his suggestion that they should accompany him to the police station and he took their numbers. The accused was arrested later.

Replying to Mr. King, the witness said milk had been stolen from the dairy for the past ten days.

The accused said he only admitted having left the can where it was. The question of milk in the can did not arise.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until Saturday.

When the question of bail was raised, Mr. King said that he understood the accused had been dismissed from the farm. As he was anxious to thrash out what actually did happen, he suggested bail of \$200, in order to ensure that the accused attended again.

The Magistrate fixed bail in that sum.

ALLEGED FORGED NOTE. CHINESE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

An elderly Chinese who was stated to have gone from one money changer's shop to another trying to change a forged \$10 note on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was committed for trial by Mr. Orme, yesterday.

A man out of employment who had watched the defendant's journeyings, denounced him to the police in the hope of reward. The note was stamped "forgery" in several places in sans capitals, but Chinese characters had been inscribed over the letters so as nearly to obliterate them.

Mr. H. A. Mabey, an assistant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, gave evidence that the note was a forgery. The Bank had stopped forged notes bearing numbers near that of the one produced (No. 633234). The witness would not like to give an opinion whether the note was a good forgery or not.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, who represented the accused, reserved the defence.

ARMED ROBBERY IN CENTRAL DISTRICT. SENSATION IN POTTINGER STREET.

Not very far from the Central Police Station—in Pottinger Street—and in broad daylight, an armed robbery took place yesterday morning. Soon after 11 a.m., two men gained admittance to the first floor of No. 13, on pretence of delivering a letter. Producing knives, they terrorized three women, gagged and bound them, and took their jewellery from them.

They then spent ten minutes in going through the rest of the household goods and left. Something excited the suspicion of people who saw them depart. Police whistles were blown, but when the Police came, the men had got as far as the Praya, where they disappeared.

Mr. C. G. Perdue assistant superintendent of police and detectives conducted an investigation of the affair which caused a considerable sensation in the district.

SPORT. FOOTBALL.

The 2nd Division fixtures for Saturday are as follow, all matches beginning at 2.45 p.m. sharp:—

U.A.C. v. St. Joseph's, U.A.C. ground. South China "B" v. R.G.A., Soekun-poo ground.

Club v. Wilts, Club ground. Punjabis v. South China "A," Punjabis ground.

Carlisle v. Kowloon, Navy "A" ground. Carlisle v. University, Navy "B" ground.

SHANGHAI DIVORCE CASE. JUDGMENT FOR PETITIONER.

In H.B.M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, His Honour Judge Skinner Turner, Chief Judge, delivered judgment, last Friday, in the case in which Mrs. Lena Singer is praying for divorce from her husband, William James Singer, the charges being cruelty and adultery.

His Lordship said that as this case was the first that had come within the jurisdiction of the Court, the question of domicile in China had to be proved. He had heard the parties on the subject, and was convinced that this was a case that came within the order.

In cases of this description, proof of the charges was required in this Court the same as in the High Court of Justice in England. All of the charges brought by petitioner had been denied by respondent, who in turn, asks for the custody of the children, of which there are three, the result of the marriage.

The parties to the action were married in Harbin when the petitioner was 19 and the respondent 34 years of age. The petitioner alleges matrimonial differences from the first day of marriage. Respondent on the other hand, urges that he requires his wife back to live with him, and in his evidence said that at various times since they had separated, and while he was living at Hongkong away from his wife, he sent her money which she returned. This his Lordship believed to be true. There was a general conflict of evidence by both sides, however, all through the case and no corroborative evidence to decide the issue of circumstances and no independent evidence to ascertain the truth. When the parties had been married five years and respondent had left Shanghai for Africa, petitioner determined to live with him no longer. At that time the Court had no jurisdiction to grant a divorce, but His Lordship thought there were some grounds for the wife's decision, because, he contended, in the letter dated written to respondent in November, 1918, it is admitted that drink had been a material cause for the unhappy relations that had existed between them.

His Lordship reviewed the evidence and came to the conclusion that some of the charges had been proved, but that against Mrs. Archer he regarded as a most improbable story and the allegation against her must fail.

His Lordship ordered a decree nisi against William James Singer in favour of petitioner with custody of the children and costs against respondent. He further gave costs in favour of the intervener, Mrs. Archer, against both respondent and petitioner.

BIG PROPERTY DEAL AT SHANGHAI.**SALE OF BURKILL'S BLOCK.**

Messrs. Burkill's offices and spacious godowns at the rear, situated at 2, Kiu-king Road, have changed hands, the Shanghai Mercury says, for the enormous sum of \$1,800,000. The purchaser is the Mitsui Bishi Bank, who, it is understood, will not attempt rebuilding for two or three years yet.

The present offices and godowns on the Lot are not very ancient, all having been erected within the last fifteen years. The property was bought by the firm of A. R. Burkill and Sons in 1900 for \$1,67,500, so allowing for the extensive building improvements which have cost a considerable amount of money in the interim, the sale price as effected last week still shows a very handsome profit.

OBITUARY.**MR. W. J. HEWETT.**

News has been received in Shanghai by cable of the death of Mr. W. J. Hewett, a very popular member of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, who retired last year. Mr. Hewett joined the service in 1882 and so valuable was the work he accomplished at the various ports to which he was successively posted that promotion came rapidly and at the time of his retirement he held the rank of Chief Tidewater, Mount Hewett, near Hongkong, in lat. 22 deg. 41 min. N. and long. 114 deg. 43 min. E., was named after him in appreciation of services rendered during a survey made by H.M.S. Waterwitch in 1907, and further recognition of his work was shown by the award of the Button of the Fifth Class in 1911 and the Order of the Chia Ho, Fifth Class, in 1917.

During late years Mr. Hewett's health became very poor and it was in the hope of recovering that he retired from the service and went Home.

JUDGE LOBINGIER.**INVESTIGATION ORDERED ON MR. FLEMING'S CHARGES.**

WASHINGTON, September 22nd. The Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, announced to-day that an investigation of charges of misconduct of office filed against Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the Consular Court of Shanghai, China, has been undertaken by the Department of Justice.

Judge Lobingier, who was appointed to the court in 1914 by President Wilson for a ten-year period and who is a former resident of Omaha, Neb., recently arrived in Washington to present his side of the case.

The charges on which the investigation is based were said by Mr. Daugherty to have been filed by Mr. William S. Fleming, an American attorney and head of a law firm in Shanghai, who last July was sentenced by Judge Lobingier to serve a sentence of six months in the American prison for contempt of court. After Mr. Fleming had served 13 days Judge Lobingier suspended his sentence pending review of the contempt proceedings by the Ninth District United States Circuit Court of Appeals of California, to which the case was taken on writ of error.—Reuter.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED *Lincoln Bennett* Hats



THESE HATS ARE HAND-MADE THROUGH-OUT, AND ONLY THE BEST MATERIALS ARE USED IN THE MAKING.



A SPLENDID SELECTION MAY NOW BE SEEN IN THE NEW STYLES FOR THE COMING SEASON.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

OLSINA

le dernier mot

WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741

HONGKONG.

THE FOX-TROT

OF THE HOUR

"HUMMING"

(No. 3358)

AT

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 3146.



SHOE SPECIALISTS.

We have received

a new stock of

British High-class.

There are some very smart styles for Day, Evening and Sporting wear. PRICE

\$18.50 to

\$21.50

"KELTIC" FOOTWEAR

BLACK & BROWN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at the Happy Valley on **SATURDAY, November 27th**, commencing at 3.00 p.m.

The Charge for admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1693]

PEAK CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

FOR THE DANCE ON SATURDAY next, the 27th inst., the services of the Band of the "Excelsior" of Asia have been secured. For this Dance the circular of the 25th ult. will not apply, and Tickets can be obtained, as formerly, from the No. 1 Box—\$1.50 per person. **JOHN BENTLEY**, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1921. [1694]

ST. ANDREW'S BALL 1921.

REEL PRACTISES.

THE FIRST REEL PRACTISE will take place in the City Hall on **TUESDAY, November 23rd**, at 5 p.m., instead of **FRIDAY, November 19th**, as previously notified. By order of the Committee, **T. W. HILL**, (Hon. Secretary. [1695])

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE STEAMER "CHEUNG CHOW" will leave **XUEN ON WHARF** on **SATURDAY, 5th November, 1921**, at 5 p.m. for Macao and return on **SUNDAY**, at 6 p.m. Fare—\$5.00. A String Band will be in attendance for the entertainment of passengers. [1696]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1921**, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Pipers Hill, Tai Po Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 25 years, less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Approx. Area	Approx. Value
1	1	At Pipers Hill, Tai Po Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
2	2	At Pipers Hill, Tai Po Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
3	3	At Pipers Hill, Tai Po Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1921**, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Jordan Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Approx. Area	Approx. Value
1	1	At Jordan Road, Tai Po Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
2	2	At Jordan Road, Tai Po Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
3	3	At Jordan Road, Tai Po Road.	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!

OUR "SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY" has a reputation second to none, and furthermore the price is reasonable.

A consignment has just arrived. Why not try a bottle? And when you do, try our **BRANDIES and PORT**; we have brands to suit all tastes.

Obtainable at all Stores, or direct from the Agents—**CARTERS, 17, Queen's Road Central.** (Tel. No. 2549).

FINDLATER, MACKIE TODD & Co. [1698]

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TEA DANCES.

MONDAY October 31st

WEDNESDAY November 2nd

FRIDAY November 4th

Admission—50 cents. [1699]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on **FRIDAY, the 4th November**, at 12.30 p.m., in the **CHAMBER ROOM**, Charter Bank Buildings, 3 Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLLOAK.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposers and secondors to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order, **E. A. M. WILLIAMS**, Secretary. Hongkong, October 29th 1921. [1679]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE BONUS of \$1,000,000 authorized by the Special Resolutions of the above Company passed and confirmed on the 13th and 31st days of August, 1921, respectively will be distributed to those persons who are registered on the 12th day of November, 1921, as holders of the issued shares of the Company.

Such Bonus will pursuant to the Agreement which the Board of Directors of the Company has been authorized to enter into, be satisfied by the allotment out of the unissued capital of the Company to the above persons of one new share of \$100 credited as fully paid up.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 12th November, 1921, to the 15th November, 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, **H. N. BEAUREPAIRE**, Secretary. Dated the 23rd October, 1921. [1690]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd., Hongkong, on the **Ninth day of November, 1921**, at 5.15 o'clock in the afternoon when the proposed resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions.

That the Articles of Association of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club be amended as follows:

- Articles Nos. 11 & 13 by the deletion of the word "five" therefrom and the substitution of the word "eight".
- Article No. 45 by the deletion of the word "six" in the fourth line thereof and by the substitution thereof of the word "nine".
- Article No. 47 by the insertion of the word "President" before the word "Captain" in the 1st line thereof and the deletion of the word "both" in the 2nd line thereof and by the substitution thereof of the word "all".
- Article No. 46 by the deletion of the word "three" in the 2nd line thereof and by the substitution thereof of the word "six".
- Articles Nos. 68, 73, 74, & 80 by the deletion of the word "Captain" wherever it appears in these Articles and the substitution thereof of the word "President".
- Article No. 82 by the addition of the word "President" before the word "Captain" in the first line thereof.
- Article No. 31 by the addition of the words "and the United States of America" after the words "Great Britain" in the 2nd line thereof.
- Article No. 32 by the addition of the words "and the United States of America" after the words "Great Britain" in the 11th line thereof.

III. By adding after the word "Memorandum" in the 2nd line of paragraph 61 the words "of Association" after the word "or" in the 3rd line of the same paragraph the words "in the" and after the word "Association" in the same line the words "except in so far as Byelaws may be made in respect of the establishment and carrying of a Junior Club or Clubs or Branches at Happy Valley or elsewhere with or without any amendment be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee Dated this 31st day of October 1921. **J. B. ROSS**, Hon. Secretary. [1686]

NEW FRENCH LOAN—CREDIT NATIONAL.

Issue of Bonds Frs 500.

Interest 6%, free from income tax.

Price Frs. 498.50 net.

Interest payable every 6 months from 1st May, 1922.

Reimbursement by 4 yearly drawings.

Comprising 7,200 prizes amounting to Frs. 13,000,000.

Subscription closing on the 10th November.

For subscription apply to—

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. [1693]

KOMOR & KOMOR ART AND CURIO EXPERTS.

BEG to inform their Customers that the Sale at their RETAIL CURIO STORE WILL BE CLOSED at 5 p.m. on **SATURDAY, the 5th of November, 1921**, and thank their many patrons for their support and goodwill during more than half a century's business in the Colony.

For the Last Week of the Sale the Store will be open every day until 6 p.m.

KOMOR & KOMOR, Alexandra Buildings. [1671]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

MRS. T. WILLIAMSON having resigned from our Company from date, **Mr. T. ORTON** is appointed General Manager and Director as from 1st November, 1921.

MOLLER & Co. (Hongkong) Ltd., Permanent Director. Hongkong, October 31st, 1921. [1683]

NOTICE

I have established myself as a Sub-Agent, Coal and General Merchant, as from 1st November, 1921.

S. T. WILLIAMSON, 4th Floor, Union Building. Hongkong, November 1st, 1921. [1684]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DINNER DANCING—ARMISTICE NIGHT.

A DINNER DANCING will be held on **ARMISTICE NIGHT, FRIDAY, 11th November.** [1680]

SALE OF OLD ARMY CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of old Army Clothing for the period ending 31st March, 1922.

Forms of tender will be issued on application to the Chief Ordnance Officer, R.A.O.C. Depot. Samples of Clothing to be sold will be on view at the R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East, and tenders must reach the Ordnance Office at the above address not later than 12 noon on 15th November, 1921. [1680]

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

Newly built Reinforced Concrete Sea-going Motor powered Lighter.

Length... 70' Breadth... 17' Depth... 9' Draught... 10' Deadweight Tonnage... 30 T. Miller heavy duty Kerosene Motor 40/50 HP and accessories in working condition.

Orders for inspection can be obtained from **ETABLISSEMENTS BROSSARD MOPIN**, King's Building, Tel. 2586.

and tenders to be sent under sealed cover to the same address on or before November 5th 1921.

Tenders may be sent for lighter and motor separately the latter being easily removed. No obligation by this time to accept any lower tender than within a reasonable price.

L. GAIN, Branch Manager. [1643]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND **CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Wharf, Rowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 31st Oct.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th Nov. and 11th Nov. between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, October 22nd, 1921. [1687]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for **BOYS CK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NE, NN, A.**

POSITION as BOOK-KEEPER by an experienced man. Understands all phases of Book-keeping & Double Account System. Possesses a good knowledge stenography, typewriting. Willing to work in Hongkong or outside—Apply to Box No. NN, c/o Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei.

For particulars apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.** [1148]

TO LET.

GODOWN at San Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Or, etc. Marine Lot; approach either from land or water side. For particulars apply to—**W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.** [1294]

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE in No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. For particulars apply to—**BANK OF CHINA.** [1632]

INTIMATION

GOOD FOR

BALL-ROOM FLOORS.

Gives a fine smooth surface

for dancing.

WATSON'S

WAX

IN

POWDER.

In tins 1 lb., 1 lb., & 2 lbs.

Prices:—

\$1.25, \$2.00, \$3.00

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

PHONE No. 16.

BIRTHS.

LANGRIDGE—At St. Paul's Hospital, Victoria, Hongkong, on Nov. 2nd, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. A. LANGRIDGE, a daughter. [1699]

MARDEN—At Shanghai, on October 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. MARDEN, a son, prematurely. [1699]

PEREIRA—At Shanghai, on October 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. R. PEREIRA, a son. [1699]

DEATHS.

CASTRO—At Shanghai, on October 29th, **FELOMENO MANUEL CASTRO**, age 45 years. [1699]

HEWITT—At North Shields, England, on October 24th, Mr. W. J. HEWITT, late of the Chinese Customs, age 65. (By cable). [1699]

MARDEN—At Shanghai, on October 26th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Marden, aged 18 hours. [1699]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD.; C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 21D, 1921.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET.

One of the features of the Colonial Budget that the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council are not likely to overlook in the debate which takes place at the next meeting of the Council is the continued growth of the Military Contribution. This, being assessed on the basis of 20 per cent. of the Government's expenditure, automatically increases as the expenditure grows. Every year we see it swell. For the coming year it is estimated at no less than \$2,841,750, which is an increase of \$339,330 on the estimated amount of the Contribution for the present year. Less than ten years ago, when the Contribution rose above the million dollar mark, the Unofficial Members of the Council made a strenuous effort to induce the authorities to abandon the 20 per cent. basis, which is a manifestly unjust basis, and fix the Colony's Military Contribution at one million dollars a year, which seemed at the time a generous offer. It cannot be said that the garrison is now as large as it was before the war, though it may

be relatively more costly, but the amount allotted as Military Contribution has nearly trebled since the last effort was made to place some limit on the amount.

With the Draft Estimates submitted at the Council meeting last week there was circulated an "Abstract" showing the differences between the approved estimates of expenditure for 1921 and the estimates of expenditure for 1922. In every branch of the Administration these "differences" are represented by "increases," and the total increase is shown to be \$2,358,530. Happily, by utilizing surplus balances, and owing to extraordinarily large payments due in respect of Land Sales, it is expected to balance accounts in 1922 without a further increase of taxation. We have had the Stamp Duties and the Liquor and Tobacco duties increased this year in order to meet the larger public expenditure and diminished revenue from other sources, and it is surely an anomalous state of things that, as heavier expenditure is forced upon the Colony by urgently needed or highly desirable public works, and also by higher emoluments for every branch of the Civil Service, the Colony should therefore have to remit to London a correspondingly larger sum in the form of Military Contribution.

On the subject of increased taxation it is interesting to note the statement made by H.E. The Governor that the amount collected for Tobacco duties is now actually more than the revenue from Opium before the commencement of the Monopoly. We see that the revenue from Tobacco duties this year is estimated at \$670,000, and for next year, because of the increased taxation, at \$1,114,300. His Excellency's remark, we imagine, needs some qualification. Before the commencement of the Opium monopoly, it cost the Government little or nothing to collect the rent from the farmers, but against the revenue derived from Tobacco duties we have to set the cost of collection, which, we imagine, is not an inconsiderable sum.

On the subject of Opium—which is still the largest item in the table of Government revenues, showing \$1,000,000 for this year and \$3,500,000 for next—His Excellency remarked that "though unfortunate from a financial point of view, this decrease is gratifying from a wider point of view." It would be if we could be sure that this decrease in revenue faithfully reflects a diminished consumption of the drug; but we are by no means sure of that. It would be gratifying to have assurances on that point, for the general impression seems to be that the smuggling of the drug into the Colony has increased, though it is noteworthy that fewer cases of large seizures have been coming into the Magistrate's Courts than was formerly the case.

We can hardly pass over in a review of the Budget the very notable effect on the Estimates of the general increase which has been made in the emoluments of the Colonial Service. No one will be inclined at the present time to question the necessity for this, but now that we are beginning to see reductions in wages enforced throughout the world, it affords some food for thought that while this tendency is likely to continue, in order that pre-war trade relations may be restored to a greater extent than at present throughout the world, in the case of the Civil Service, both here and elsewhere, such increases of pay as have been made in the last two years bear the stamp of permanence. If we understand the Estimates aright, the increases in the emoluments of the service in the last two years amount to well over \$1,250,000, apart from expensive housing schemes, and the point to be noted is that this addition to the Colony's annual expenditure is permanent, whatever may happen in the labour markets of the world tending to the reduction of wages and the cost of living.

The growth in the expenditure of all departments of the Government is a disturbing thought when we have regard to the rate at which the revenue from Opium is declining. In two years there has been a drop of two million dollars in the opium revenue, and a further decline of half a million is expected in the coming year. If this continues to the point of almost total extinction—as the advocates of the suppression of the traffic hope it will—it will be seen that before many years we shall have either to call a halt in our expenditure on public works of a development nature or to report to loans for such work. Any substantial addition to the present burden of taxation cannot be considered.

The rainfall at the Botanic Gardens last month amounted to 15 inch, and this fell on the 12th inst.

A recent London market report by mail says: "Chinese Tin is scarce and there are buyers at \$4 10s. 0d. premium."

A committee of mining experts, including some foreigners, is engaged at Canton in revising the mining regulations of the province.

An announcement is made among today's advertisements of a change of date for the first reel practice in connection with St. Andrew's Ball.

A fraud to the extent of half a million dollars in connection with one of the numerous exchanges in Shanghai is spoken of in Chinese circles.

With a view to making a reduction in the cost of living in general, the Japanese Government has, it is reported, decided to lower Customs duties on imported meat and other articles of food.

President Sun Yat Sen is to proceed from Nanning to Kwelin, where his general headquarters will be temporarily established, reports a special correspondent of the Canton Times.

Messrs. Wm. Morris of London are engaged in making the bronze tablet for St. John's Cathedral porch, containing the names of those commemorated by the War Memorial Cross in the compound, and this should be in place by the end of the year.

A U.S. Navy Radio message appearing in the Shanghai papers says that *The Times* of October 27th, said that insurance was written that day at odds of nineteen to one that there would be war between Japan and United States by 1st January, 1922.

A message from Kobe announces the death on October 27th of Mr. Charles Neville Cross, M.A., a barrister of the Inner Temple from a stroke of paralysis sustained a few days previously. He was 60 years of age and had resided in Kobe for more than a quarter of a century.

It is interesting to observe in the Draft Estimates that the Government is expecting a revenue of \$1,500 next year from the sale of bathing tickets, as against \$300 this year; also that the revenue from the sale of tickets on Blake Pier which is estimated at \$200 this year, is estimated at \$200 next year.

Residents who complain of hawkers crying their wares in residential districts of the Colony will be interested to learn that the following condition is to be added to the itinerant hawkers' licence: "Licensees are not permitted to use or utter cries or make other noises for the purpose of buying or selling their wares."

The Praya East Reclamation works were started on November 1st. Messrs. Sang Lee & Co. have been given the contract for the removal of Morrison Hill, the construction of sea walls, piers, sewers and storm-water drainage works on the reclamation area, and development works in the Morrison Hill area. The amount of Messrs. Sang Lee & Co.'s tender was \$2,766,800.70.

The City Treasurer of Manila wrote last week to the mayor and the city engineer, saying that unless all public works and street repairing now under way were stopped by the beginning of November, no funds would be available for the payment of salaries of the city's personnel. The insular auditor, in a communication to the city authorities, warned them that if by November 1st, the city could find no way to cover the overdraft of more than four million pesos, salary payments would not be allowed.

The entire American population of Manila as well as Americans from the provinces, many of whom journeyed long distances to greet their new chief executive, gathered at the Manila Hotel recently to welcome Governor-General Leonard Wood to the Philippines. The reception was the first wholly American affair to be inaugurated in honour of the new Governor, and individuals, as well as American fraternal organizations, made it a point to attend the affair from a patriotic as well as a social standpoint. Approximately 3,000 Americans shook hands with the Governor.

We learn from *Church Notes* that the Reredos which has been erected along the east end wall of St. John's Cathedral, is of Gothic design in keeping with the rest of the fabric. It has been exquisitely carried out in Sicilian marble and alabaster by the well-known firm of Messrs. Wm. Morris of London. The Reredos extends the full width of the Chancel, and is panelled in white and brown marble to the height of eight feet. The carving of the figures is very exceptionally fine, and the whole work has a very handsome appearance, harmonizing well with the devotional effect of the beautiful building above. The Reredos has been presented by Mrs. Bowdler in memory of her husband who died on October 4th, 1907, and will be dedicated after the return of the Senior Chaplain from leave.

Work on the foundations of the new public pier opposite the Queen's Statue has begun. The new pier will be 185 feet 8 inches in length and 41 feet 4 inches wide. The work which has been commenced is the constructing of the approach and the building of the pier itself to deck level. The surface is to be asphalt and 80 piles, which are being made at the Government quarry at Tze Mu, will be used for the supports. They will vary in length from 60 to 68 feet and will be driven into the mud to a maximum depth of 35 feet. Owing to the depth of mud overlying the "hard" of the harbour bed the foundations will be strengthened by depositing rubble to give a minimum depth of about 17 feet in low water, ordinary spring tides. The pier will cost about \$97,000. The contractors are Messrs. Sang Lee & Company.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]PETROGRAD SOVIET.
BIG COMMUNIST MAJORITY.

RIGA, November 1st.

A Moscow wireless message states that 233 delegates have been elected to the Petrograd Soviet, of whom 706 are Communists and 181 Independents. Those elected include Lenin, Trotsky, Kamenin and Gorki.

THE HUNGARIAN PLOT.

KARL AND HIS CONSORT ON
BRITISH WARSHIP.

BUDAPEST, November 1st.

Karl and the ex-Empress Zita have gone on board the British monitor *Glowworm* and departed for Galatz.

EXTREME NERVOUSNESS IN
HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, November 2nd.

Karl and the ex-Empress Zita embarked at Villabona on a British monitor and have left Hungary.

Extreme nervousness is being displayed in Hungary owing to the threatening attitude of the Little Entente.

ALL BROTHERS SENTENCED.

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS
IMPRISONMENT.

KARACHI, November 1st.

The Ali Brothers and Dr. Kischew have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT PETROGRAD
ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

LIBRARY SAVED.

RIGA, November 1st.

A fire broke out at Petrograd Academy of Science and destroyed several valuable collections. The Library, however, was saved.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIA BEATS NATAL.

DURBAN, November 1st.

The Australians beat Natal by 194 runs.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES FOR
VLADIVOSTOK.FOREIGN OFFICE REPLY TO
KRASSIN.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Foreign Office has replied to M. Krassin's note, dated on the 27th ult., that the 68 Russian refugees despatched from Egypt to Siberia, on August 10th, proceeded for valid reasons unconnected with fighting.

Regarding over a thousand refugees from India and Iraq, the expense of maintaining them and the unsuitable climate there made it imperative to find another asylum. No other country would admit them; thus there was no alternative but to send them to Vladivostok. Britain in no way interferes in the internal affairs of Russia or the Far Eastern Republic, and there is no justification of the interpretation placed upon her action in sending unarmed people to Siberia.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth stated that 70 Russian refugees had left Egypt during the past three months. [The previous message stated: M. Krassin has sent a Note protesting against British action in shipping six hundred Russian refugees in Mesopotamia to Vladivostok, which has been justified by the refusal of the Soviet to grant an amnesty if the refugees were repatriated to Soviet Russia. M. Krassin explains that although the Soviet is unable to take cognizance of the demand of a foreign Government for an amnesty, as this was intervention in Russia's internal affairs, the Soviet proposed a repatriation scheme involving an amnesty, which Britain ignored. He asks for an assurance that the refugees are not sent to Vladivostok for the purpose of fighting the Soviet.]

RUBBER TRADE ASSOCIATION
RULES RESPECTING SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, November 1st.

A meeting of the Rubber Trade Association in London unanimously passed rules and contracts for the forthcoming settlement of rubber bargains, practically combining the protective measures in vogue in settlement institutions in the London and Liverpool schemes with the London Produce Clearing-House scheme, providing for daily settlements. The system should prevent losses such as have occurred in rubber trading during the past eighteen months.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

ALEXANDRIA, November 1st.

The General Produce Association estimates the Egyptian cotton crop for the current season at 3,200,000 cantars, compared with 4,870,000 for the preceding season.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

LONDON, November 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynnes asked for an opportunity to discuss the Government's policy in relation to the Washington Conference.

Mr. Chamberlain promised to consult his colleagues. He emphasised the immense importance the Government attached to the Conference, and doubted whether the interests of all had in common in the Conference would be best served if there should be debates in every Parliament on the eve of the meeting in regard to the proceedings at the Conference and the lines to be adopted there.

CHINESE MINISTER'S DEPUTY ON
LEAGUE COUNCIL.

GENEVA, November 1st.

The Belgian statesman, M. Hymans, has accepted the presidency of the League of Nations in consequence of the departure of Dr. Wellington Koo for Washington.

Tang Tsai-fu, Minister at Rome, will represent China on the Council during Dr. Koo's absence.

U.S. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.

The official advisory committee to the American delegation at the Disarmament Conference consists of twenty-one members and includes Mr. Hoover, General Pershing, Admiral Rodgers, Mr. Gompers (President of the American Federation of Labour), Mr. Lewis (President of the United Mineworkers), Mr. Porter (Chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee), Mr. Barrett (President of the National Farmers' Union), Mme. Winter (President of the National Federation of Women's Club), and three other women.

BRITAIN REPAYS A WAR
DEBT.

NEW YORK LOAN WIPED OFF.

NEW YORK, November 1st.

The British Government has completed repayment of the \$300,000,000 borrowed from New York in 1916 with the redemption of \$31,000,000 of 5½ per cent. bonds. Payment was made through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

H.R.H. OPENS THE NEW MALTESE
PARLIAMENT.

MALTA, November 1st.

The Prince of Wales, in opening the new Maltese Parliament, said he prayed with all his heart for the success of the new Constitution and for fortune and prosperity to the people. He was confident that the Maltese would form a worthy unit in the great British Commonwealth.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE.
NEGOTIATIONS STILL
PROCEEDING.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Sinn Féin delegates, Messrs. Griffith and Collins, conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Birkenhead for an hour at Downing Street. It is authoritatively stated that no breakdown has occurred, and that they will meet again on a date not yet arranged.

INDIAN PRISONERS' ATTEMPT
TO ESCAPE.CONCERTED MOVEMENT AT LAHORE
JAIL FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, November 1st.

The prisoners in Lahore jail made a concerted attempt to escape on the 30th ult. They reached the outer gate, where they were fired on, three being killed and 31 wounded. None escaped.

MORE BOMBS.

EXPLOSION AT U.S. CONSULATE IN
LISBON.

LISBON, November 1st.

A bomb exploded on the staircase of the American Consulate without damage. The police believe that it was connected with the agitation for the release of Zucco and Vanzetti.

CHEMISTRY CONFERENCE
AT LYONS.

PARIS, November 1st.

At the International Chemistry Conference to take place at Lyons in June, 1922, the scientists and manufacturers of twenty-five nations are to participate.

M. POINCARÉ AT LONDON
UNIVERSITY.

PARIS, November 1st.

M. Poincaré delivered to London University an address advocating still closer co-operation between France and Britain in the intellectual field.

LILLE TEXTILE WORKERS
TO RESUME.

PARIS, November 1st.

A meeting yesterday of Lille textile workers decided upon resuming work tomorrow.

FRENCH GRANT FOR RUSSIAN
FAMINE.

PARIS, November 1st.

Parliament has granted fr. 5,000,000 for relief in Russia.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H.M.S. "DURBAN" TO REPLACE
"GOLOMBO" ON CHINA STATION.

LONDON, November 1st.

H.M.S. *Durban* has been commissioned at Devonport (Capt. H. O. Reinold) for service on the China Station, replacing H.M.S. *Colombo*, which is to be transferred to the East Indies Station, whence H.M.S. *Caroline* will be withdrawn. The *Durban* leaves for Gibraltar on November 10th.

PROPOSED LOAN TO CHINA
ABANDONED.

NEW YORK, November 1st.

Mr. T. W. Lamont has announced that the American group of bankers of the new Chinese Consortium has offered the Chinese Government a loan of \$16,000,000 with the retirement of \$5,500,000 due to the Continental Commercial Bank and \$3,000,000 payable on the Pacific Development Loan on the 1st of December; the remainder to be for internal developments.

If China accepts British, French, Japanese, and Belgian financiers may be admitted.

LATER.

The American group of the Consortium has abandoned the proposed loan to China owing to China's failure to accept the terms.

COMPULSORY REDUCTION OF
RUBBER OUTPUT REQUIRED.

LONDON, November 1st.

At the half-yearly meeting of the North Borneo Chartered Company, Sir West Ridgeway expressed the opinion that the only remedy for the rubber situation was a reduction of output, but this must be compulsory, as the ranks of the industry were too dispirited to join in any scheme for the common good.

He announced that it was his intention shortly to visit the Company's territory.

BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

£10,000,000 F.M.S. LOAN AUTHORISED.

SINGAPORE, November 1st.

A Straits loan bill raising £10,000,000 at Home for the Federated States has been passed.

The Trade Commission recommends compulsory restriction of rubber output, provided Ceylon and the Netherlands join also financial assistance to estates.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
MEET AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, November 2nd.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce Conference opened this morning at the British Consulate. Mr. F. W. Mackay, President, Sir Bailey Alston, British Minister at Peking, was unavoidably absent. Delegates from the Treaty Ports were present. Sessions will be held daily until Saturday. Sir William Brunyate submits a resolution on Friday concerning education.

TAX HINTS FROM BULGARIA.
"LUXURIOUS" DOGS AND SHORT
SKIRTS.

Some rather remarkable taxes were decided on in June by the District Council of Rusechuk, according to a clipping from the *Sofia Outlook*. These are some of the new ideas in taxation which have occurred in the Bulgarian lawmakers:

Weddings, without regard to nationality or religion, in which musical instruments, Turkish trumpets, and firecrackers are employed (with the exception of the use of one Turkish trumpet and one drum or two violins), are taxed by 500 leva (1 lev equals 10 cents at par); women who use summer parasols pay a tax of 50 leva; men or women who have "luxurious" dogs pay a tax of 200 leva; women who walk in the streets, the stores, or the restaurants wearing décolleté dresses or skirts more than 30 centimeters (12 inches) from the ground or who wear of the stockings pay a tax of 500 leva; all persons irrespective of sex or age, who wear gloves from April 15th to September 15th, without a medical certificate showing that their health requires it, pay a tax of 200 leva; all persons regardless of sex or age who wear golden decorations such as rings, bracelets, necklaces, or cordons, pay a tax of 200 leva; all who take "luxurious" dogs into restaurants, gardens, etc., pay a tax of 200 leva; every man or woman younger than fifty years who carries walking-sticks, unless his health requires it, pays a tax of 100 leva. Young girls of well-to-do families who accept employment as servants pay a tax of 200 leva.

From the debates which took place it is seen that the latter tax is charged not so much to increase the income of the district as to prevent the rich girls from leaving their homes and the killing of the land.

Every one who wears shoes higher than 20 centimeters pays a tax of 200 leva; women who go out with fur skins on their shoulders or in their hands (muffs) pay a tax of 500 leva; every one who has a baby carriage and takes the baby out in it in the city pays a tax of 200 leva. For the use of a motor-truck in the district a tax of 500 leva is paid, and for use in the city a tax of 1,000 leva is paid. Every drawn by two horses or by one, pays a tax of 300 leva. It was also decided that a tax of 20 per cent. on the profits acquired during the war is to be collected as a district tax, including capital which is brought into the country by those who return from America. There was a motion to fix this tax at 50 per cent. so that those who have profited may feel the burden of the war as well as those who have lost everything.

CHINA'S MILITARY BURDEN.
NAIVE STATEMENT BY VICE-
MINISTER OF WAR.The *Chung Mei News Agency* writes:—

At the Washington Conference representatives of China will be able to say that their country is already taking steps toward the reduction of land forces. Lieut.-General King Shao-tseng, Vice-Minister of War, recently made an official statement to this effect and added that in his opinion the total land force of the Republic should be reduced to about 800,000 officers and men.

From this attitude on the part of the Peking Government it can easily be seen that any steps contemplated by the powers in the disarmament will receive the wholehearted support of China. It is, of course, rather doubtful whether reduction of land forces will be seriously considered at Washington as all the emphasis to date has been placed on the question of the contraction of naval forces rather than of armies.

It is still more doubtful whether China's reduction will actually materialize, although steps have been taken with the troops under the immediate control of Peking. Within the past year, according to General Tseng, some 80,000 troops have been demobilized. Approximately 1,500,000 Chinese are now under arms although inaccurate reports make an exact calculation of the number of these men impossible, and to reduce this force to the 800,000 desired by the Vice-Minister of War is a tremendous task.

General Tseng explained the situation by pointing out that Chinese troops are partly under the control of the Peking Government and partly controlled by the eighteen Tsuchuns and three special commanders. Due to provincial disputes between these war lords the armies under their control have been heavily recruited and consequently before reduction can become an actual fact the complete unification of China and cessation of inter-provincial strife is absolutely essential.

Another problem involved in this question of reduction of land forces is the tremendous expense incidental to any such measure. General Tseng has not been willing to make any estimate of the total cost of demobilization but said that as the Government would be forced either to find employment for the discharged men or to grant them substantial bonuses, the expense would reach very large figures. Nothing has been done as yet toward meeting such demands upon the treasury but it is possible that a foreign loan might be sought for such a purpose.

Although General Tseng and the Peking Government have declared themselves in favour of this disarmament, the attitude of the Tsuchuns is not known. Their support is expected on the ground of the decrease expense involved in the upkeep of half of the military forces which are now being supported, but at the same time it is well known that certain of the war lords find the support of troops very much to their financial advantage. At any rate the movement cannot make any very substantial advance until the unity of China is an accomplished fact and the financial affairs of the Republic have taken something of a new lease on life.

BIG WAGE CUTS.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS
REDUCTION.

Adjustments of wages in accordance with the cost of living will be made in many industries during the present month. These are practically automatic under agreements made between employers' organizations and trade unions. It is officially estimated that 22 million workers are covered by these arrangements and 25 industries.

Big cuts will take place in the Civil Service. As from to-day, says the *Times* of September 1st, the bonus payable on the higher salaries will be subject to a reduction of 10 per cent. of bonus in the case of basic salaries from \$401 to \$499; 20 per cent. from \$500 to \$599; and so on, the reduction increasing by 5 per cent. for each additional \$100. Under the bonus scheme for permanent Government servants the salaries or wages of Civil Servants will be decreased to-day by seven-twentieths of the basic war bonus, which is represented by the cost of living index, number of 130 per cent. Under this scheme adjustment of wages is made every six months.

As from March 1st, 1920, the bonus was fixed at 130 per cent. on the first 35s. per week of ordinary remuneration, 80 per cent. on the next £108 15s. per annum, and 45 per cent. on remuneration in excess of £200. The total is increased or decreased by one-twentieth of this bonus for every five full points variation in the average index figure above or below 130, as ascertained every six months.

Present wages are based on the index number 105, and the new operative figure for wage calculation is 130. The drop is, therefore, seven complete five points, and the total wage is decreased by seven-twentieths.

An official of the Union of Post Office Workers said: "The result will be a very drastic reduction in the earnings of postal workers generally—on an average, so far as we can ascertain, of from 15s. to 21s. a week."

It is estimated that the saving to the tax-payers by the automatic bonus reduction of Civil servants will be about £10,000,000 a year. Something like 150,000 postal workers are affected. Variations under-sliding scale arrangements will also be made in wages of municipal staffs and manual workers employed by local authorities. A periodical adjustment of railwaymen's wages based on the index figure published in September will be made by the General Wages Board in a week or two. The bonus in the police service also varies with the cost of living, and it will be assessed again on October 1st.

THE AVERAGE BREAKFAST.
HOW THE BODY RESPONDS TO
SMELL OF FRIZZLED BACON.

In his Presidential address to the

Section of Chemistry at the British Association conference, Dr. M. O. Forster spoke on the Laboratory of the Living Organism, and asked what was breakfast to the average man? A hurried compromise between hunger and the newspaper. How did the chemist regard it? As a daily miracle which gained rather than lost freshness as the years proceeded. Let them think what happened. Before they reached the table frizzled bacon, contemplated or smelt, had undergone a wonderful chemical process in their bodies.

The work of Pavlov had shown that if the dog had been accustomed to feed from a familiar bowl the sight of that bowl, even empty, liberated from the appropriate glands a saliva having the same chemical composition as that produced by sniffing the food. This month-watering process, an early experience of childhood, was known to the polite physiologist as a "psychic reflex," and the various forms assumed by psychic reflex, responding to the various excitations which arose in the daily life of a human being, must be regarded by the chemical philosopher as a series of demonstrations akin to those which he made in the laboratory, but, hopelessly imitable with his present mental and material resources.

FOOD EXCHANGE.

The starch in the toast and porridge, the fat in the butter, the proteins in the bacon, all insoluble in water, by transformations otherwise unattainable in the laboratory, were smoothly and rapidly rendered transmissible to the blood, which accepted the products of their disintegration with military precision. The movements of currency exchange, to which the attention of the public had been directed continuously for several years, were clumsy contortions compared with the chemical transformations arising from food exchange. The wonderful power which plants exercised in building up their tissues from carbonic acid, water, and nitrogen, contrasted with the powerlessness of animals to utilise these building materials until they had been already assembled by plants, was a phenomenon too fundamental and illuminating to be withheld as it now was from all but the few. By its operation the delicate green carpet, which we all delighted in following through the annual process of covering the fields with golden corn, was accomplishing throughout the summer months a vast chemical synthesis of starch for our benefit. Through the tiny pores in those tender blades were circulating freely the gases of the atmosphere, and from those gases—light, intangible nothingness, as we were prone to regard them—this very tangible and important white solid compound was being elaborated. The chemist could not do this. Plants accomplished it by their most conspicuous feature—greenness, which enabled them to put solar energy into cold storage; they were accumulating fuel for subsequent development of bodily heat energy. Side by side with starch, however, these unadvertised silent chemical agencies elaborated molecules even more imposing, in which nitrogen was interwoven with the elements of starch, and thus were produced the vegetable alkaloids.

WHISKY IN POLICE WAGONS.
HOW CHICAGO IS SUPPLIED.

NEW YORK, September 27th.

The Federal authorities who are investigating the charge that half the Chicago police force are regularly engaged in the liquor traffic heard some remarkable evidence yesterday.

From the statements of witnesses, it seems that publichouse-keepers for many months past have been making their purchases from "police-salesmen," who ensure safety from molestation by the Federal authorities by delivering consignments of whisky in police-patrol wagons. Three wagons are ordinarily used for taking prisoners to and from jail. For whisky delivered in this fashion the police charged an extra fee of one guinea a case.

One police-station was converted into a warehouse for the temporary storage of whisky. Yesterday the Federal prosecutor questioned 15 policemen, and at the close of the day's proceedings forwarded to the chief of police a list of 100 policemen identified with the liquor traffic. He simultaneously issued a statement to the effect that the "ring," chiefly members of the police force, had netted a profit of approximately \$250,000 during the last few months from their organized violation of prohibition laws. The statement ends with the prediction that if the chief of police keeps his promise to rid Chicago of untrained "bootleggers," he will be compelled within a few weeks to dismiss more than half the police force.

REVISION OF PRAYER BOOK.
BISHOP WELLDON'S VIEWS.

A suggestion that the Prayer Book

should be revised was made by Bishop Weldon in a speech at Nottingham.

His Lordship said the Prayer Book had not been modified since 1662 and was now unsuitable in some respects to present-day conditions. He suggested the modification or omission from the burial service of the "unnatural prayer" returning thanks for the delivery of the deceased from the "misery of this sinful world."

He also suggested the omission of passages from the marriage service declaring that matrimony should not be under taken lightly, to satisfy carnal lusts, and that the service was ordained for a remedy against sin. These passages, he declared, were painfully distressing to many brides and bridegrooms. He added that the Prayer Book contained too many prayers for the King, some tending to support the theory of the "Divine Right" of Kings, and too few prayers for the people.

GIGANTIC WORLD SWINDLE.
FLOODING THE WORLD WITH
WORTHLESS MARKS.

GERMAN TRICKERY.

The following is a translation from the Danish paper *København Dagblad*, and is headed:—

"Are the Germans going to make their mark valueless after having dumped their paper money in millions all over the world?"

The drop in the German mark has naturally aroused interest in all countries who are in possession of large sums of German marks. We desire, therefore, to call the attention of our readers to an article which recently appeared in an English periodical. The said article was by Professor Birck. Birck's contention is that the smartest German financiers are working out a scheme whereby all countries which are in possession of German marks are to be drawn into the same economic "misery" as Germany finds herself to be in at the present moment.

The same game has been played before e.g., in 1917-18 when Germany dumped her marks in neutral countries at an exchange of sixpence to the mark. In 1920 when they dumped them again at twopenny exchange; and now they are dumping them at an exchange of one penny to the mark. And they will continue dumping marks as long as the exchange is just above the cost of printing the marks.

The game is not on the surface fair and square, but behind it all there seems to be a will, a never-to-die pluck, one certain object and a very lively imagination.

In most countries they have so far had success. The millions of marks placed in foreign countries have doubled since 1919.

The question is now, "is it possible to counteract this scheme and make a counter-offensive?" Will it not be possible to demand that all goods bought in Germany should be paid for in German paper marks and not in pounds sterling, gold dollars, or Scandinavian kronen? Is it possible to demand that Germany shall pay for her war materials in the coinage of the exporting country? Or, if not, could a scheme be thought of, a scheme of better to escape dealing in marks, which are now practically equal to nothing? It is possible that our interpretation of German financial transactions is wrong. But when water is running up-hill, one is forced to seek the extraordinary reason.

Is it Germany's intention to postpone the introduction of the new coinage till the mark has reached "0"? If that is the case, then the same may happen which is reported from Russia. For instance, a workman asked his employer for an increase in pay of a few thousand roubles. "Well, why not," said the employer. "There is a bag of roubles over there in the corner, take those, but do not forget to give me the bag back." And it seems that Germany is willing to give us any amount of marks at present; but that she holds on to "the bag."

The translator of this for the *Shanghai Mercury* added the following note:—Many people in Shanghai of Allied and Neutral nationality are going mad in buying marks. The Shanghai agents of the German Bank at 51A, Kiangle Road, is receiving tons of good money in exchange for valueless German paper marks. Such persons are saying, "Germany is sure to come up some day. Yes, but what will prevent her changing her coinage? The Germans are the winners, the gamblers the losers."

Professor Birck is a Doctor of Political Economy and is of International repute. He has been consulted by the League of Nations on the financial questions of Austria and other countries and is a Member of the Danish Parliament.

U.S. UNEMPLOYED.
A STRANGE AUCTION.

In an effort to draw attention to the unemployment situation in the U.S.A., 150 men offered themselves for sale at public auction on Boston Common recently. On the same spot where, seventy years ago, negroes were sold into slavery, jobless men assembled under the direction of Urbain Lehoucq, a philanthropic worker, who called himself "Mr. Zero."

At Mr. Zero's command the men, stripped to the waist, lined themselves against the bandstand rail for inspection. They were men of all ages, some ex-servicemen, some white, some black. Raising their right hands, they swore to give the best service of which their brain and body were capable of rendering; to any "purchaser." The crowd contained few employers, and only two men were "sold," for board and lodging and 15 weekly pocket-money. Despite the auctioneer's eloquence, no one was induced to buy an ex-soldier named Ferris. "You won't buy the man," shouted Mr. Zero. "Maybe you'll buy his dog," holding up a little fox-terrier. Immediately there was spirited bidding, until the animal was knocked down for \$5, but the bidder handed the money to Ferris and permitted him to keep his pet. Mr. Zero promises to continue the sale until all his protégés are "sold." He expects the publicity of the sale will attract men in a position to give employment to his "shorn lambs."—*Daily Telegraph*.

RUBBER AND GOLF BALLS.

Eleven years ago rubber cost 12s. 6d. a pound, and the price of golf-balls went up to 2s. 6d. To-day rubber costs about 1s. a pound in London but the price of golf-balls remains the same. Nor has the cost of tyres shown much tendency to follow the diminishing cost of the commodity which goes to make them. The moral, well-known to men of business, is that prices, unlike strings of fiddles, do not tend to slip down of their own accord when manufacturers can arrive at an "understanding" with one another. It is the public that stands under.—*Straits Echo*.

BOTTLED IN
ENGLANDRoss's
"R" BRAND
PILSENER
BEER

PER DOZEN PINTS

\$4.25

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO
CLUBS AND HOTELS.SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong Branch—2, Queen's Buildings.

FIRE.

LIFE.

MARINE.

TYPHOON.

MOTOR CARS.

MOTOR CYCLES.

PLATE GLASS.

CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT & SICKNESS.

&c. &c.

SPECIALITY.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

1878

LOCAL MANAGER—G. H. ELLIOTT.

THE RED HAND
COMPOSITIONS LIMITED,
LONDON.Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office,
Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.

"THE RED HAND BRAND."

Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms,
Anticorrosive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

Supplies available from:

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

(1128)

SANITARY WASHABLE
HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much to the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects. It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars sent free on application to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.
14, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

THE NEW WOMAN.

AN OLD CLICHE.

[By SHERIL KAY-SMITH (Author of "Green Apple Harvest," "Joanna Godden," etc.)]

That phrase, "The New Woman," is the very oldest cliché—the original epigram. I cannot conceive it as of any later date than Adam's exclamation at the sight of Eve, when all things were new, including himself. Now Adam is never anything but the Old Adam, where Eve is still New. As a matter of fact, I sometimes think that she is just as old as Adam, but, woman-like, she has mastered the problem of old age, and contrives to keep young as a subject of controversy. She was a topic in ancient Babylon, in ancient Rome, in the times of the Renaissance, in the times of Decadence and Oscar Wilde (when people first discovered that the term "new woman" was old), and now in 1921 she is still the centre of discussion, and still apparently as new as ever.

No doubt a terrible lot of nonsense is being talked about her, now as always. One particularly popular form of nonsense is to look upon her as a revolution. People talk as if the modern woman belonged to an entirely new order of things; they point back to the Victorian woman, with her crinoline and her Tennyson, and offer her as the type, par excellence, of womankind—her admirers even go so far as to call her a womanly woman. The fact is that it was the Victorian woman who was the revolution and the breakaway. She was a phase attending the combined phenomena of the rise of Teutonism in high places and the rise of the middle classes out of industrial exploitation. Because she blocks our immediate past, we have come to think she fills the whole of it. We neglect to look behind her. If we did, we should find the hearty eighteenth-century girl, who ate her breakfast of beef and beer, rode long miles and days a-horseback, and read "Tom-Jones" with an enjoyment uncondemned either by herself or her critics—behind her again we should find the witty Caroline dame, with her knowledge of life and politics—then comes the Elizabethan boy-girl (I can't believe that Shakespeare's heroines are quite imaginary), grandchild of those towering women of the Renaissance, mistresses of learning and love, the women who could read Latin and Greek and Hebrew, who ruled countries and empires and pulled the strings of puppet armies of men, who did their rough and dirty work. I can't conceive the most extreme advocate of women's rights demanding more.

TRANSITION STATE.

Women are now in a transition state of recovery from the setback of Victorianism, and on their way back to that freedom which was theirs before the Tennysonian age. That is what is making their position in these days at once so conspicuous and so insecure. They are fighting—often with much clamour and often not quite fairly—to win level with the men who got ahead of them during those years when they were stationary under the Good Queen. Women's standard of freedom and education may have been lower under Queen Anne than under Queen Victoria, but it was not so noticeably behind that of the men. If women were illiterate and unfranchised in the eighteenth century, so were the men, except the conspicuous few; but in the nineteenth century the Reform Acts immensely enlarged the male scope in politics without doing anything for women, and though the Education Acts were more impartial, the rise of masculine tyranny and vanity under a woman's reign made it comparatively difficult for women to avail themselves of their privileges. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries men at least tolerated intellect in their wives.

Woman now has very nearly the same political and educational advantages as man, but you cannot be much impressed by the use she has made of them. Politics have surely never been more treacherous or commercial than they are in these Utopian days, when women have the vote, and education seems to have persuaded some women to think that their highest aim in life is to produce a feeble imitation of their brothers. Marriage is going out of fashion as a vocation, and a great deal of nonsense is talked about men and women working together side by side and being independent of each other. I have even heard it said in praise of the modern woman that she does not look upon marriage as her aim in life, but looks forward to entering a profession and earning her living independently of male support.

LOVE AFFAIRS.

To me this schoolgirlish contempt of natural emotions is just as bad as early Victorian prudery. If a woman does not look forward to marriage as the central hope of her life it means either that she intends to pursue her love affairs antisocially, or, worse still, that she does not mean to have any at all. Of course, there is some recent product of the age, that standby of modern journalism, the superfluous woman. But people forget that she is merely a passing phenomenon, and not a fact of Nature, and that there is no reason why ideals, morals, and economics should be altered to meet her case. It would be better if we set our selves to get rid of her problem by improving the conditions of child-life, so that we do not every year preventably lose so many boy babies, and also by doing our best to make this country fit for other men besides heroes to live in. Nature intended the sexes to be equally balanced, so that neither man nor woman should have to live alone; but a selfish and muddled civilisation has spoiled Nature's work, and every year thousands of the best of our men are driven overseas to create a superfluous man-problem in Canada or Australia.

The result is that economic reasons urge women into professions for which they are physically and temperamentally unfitted, and conditions for the male

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Draw the cork and
Haig & Haig Five Stars
Scots Whisky will
sing its own praisesThe quantity is
limited, the quality
is rare. You cannot
get it everywhereYour good taste tells you
to get Haig & Haig Whisky

THE famous "Five Stars" brand is appreciated by discerning users of stimulants all over the world. Wherever people of good taste meet and have fellowship, in all good Clubs and cultured homes, it is welcomed and esteemed because of its exquisite delicacy of flavour. No other whisky is of the same superior quality.

Give Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky a place in your home, and enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that the stimulant you use and offer to your friends reflects favourably upon your good judgment.

IT WILL COST YOU A LITTLE MORE, BUT
IT IS WELL WORTH THAT LITTLE MORE

Haig & Haig Five Stars
Scots Whisky

DISTRIBUTING AGENT:
DONNELLY & WHYTE,
HONG KONG.

Pay your friends
the highest
compliment you can
by offering
them Haig &
Haig Whisky.
They will appreciate
your good
judgment.

HAIG & HAIG, LTD. HEAD OFFICE: 37, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.1, ENGLAND

JUST RECEIVED
FINE ART
PICTORIAL
POST CARDS

Types of Beauties, Children,

&c. &c. &c.

At 75 cents per dozen.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Post Cards, Postage Stamps,
Garden Seeds, Toys, &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

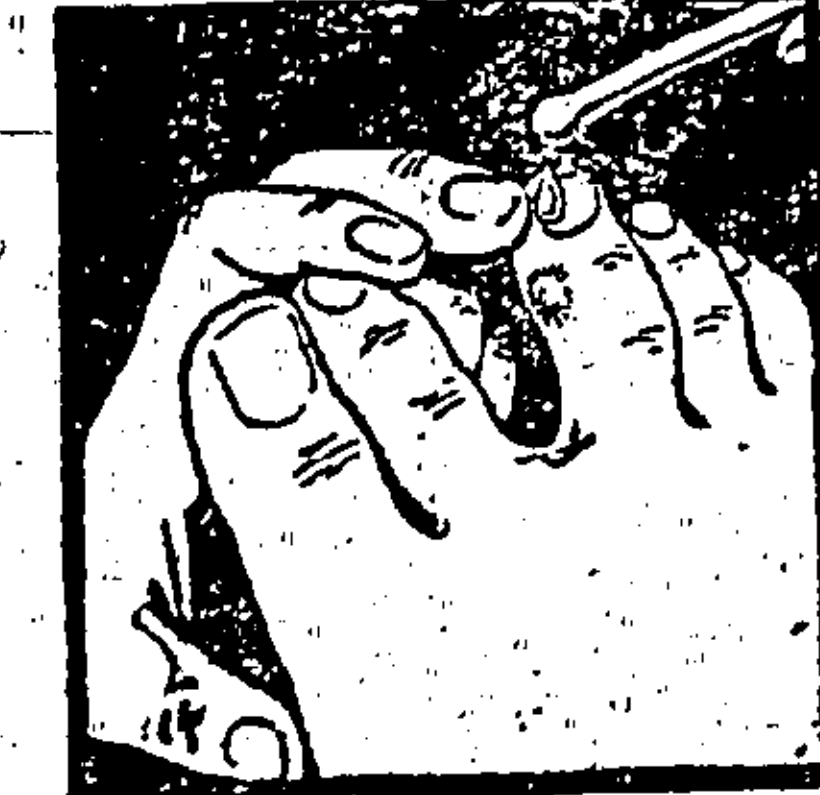
P. O. Box 620

worker are made still worse by the consequent lowering of standards both in work and wages. Surely the war ought to have taught us that most professions are unsuited to women, both for physical and for temperamental reasons. They stepped into the men's places and did their best, but they were not, generally speaking, successful. Those who worked under or with women in the war can testify to the nervous instability—showing itself in ill-temper, injustice, and petty tyranny—to which even the most charming and capable women succumbed after long hours of taxing and responsible work. A woman's nervous energy was meant to be consumed by other things. Of course, I am not saying that all professions are unsuited to women, but in these days of her recovered freedom she has shown a strange lack of discrimination. Woman is at her best in the more decorative ways of life—in the production and distribution of beautiful necessities, or in those professions most akin to motherhood, the care and education of children, or medical attendance on her own sex. Her brain power and nervous energy are essentially different from a man's, and she makes a mistake when she tries to use them in the same way. It is partly due to her confusion of equality with identity. To prove herself man's equal, as she always has been, she has paid him an unnecessary compliment of imitation, and she will never establish herself fully in popular opinion as his equal until she realises that her equality lies in her difference. She is man's mate and complement, not his competitor, and her development lies along parallel, not similar, lines. If she merely tries to follow in his footsteps, it will lead to much stumbling and weariness, and perhaps at last to the terrible tragedy of Eve's growing old.—Daily Telegraph.

Peels Off Corns
Between Toes

The Great Corn Loosener of the Age
Never Fails. Painless.

A corn mashed, squeezed and crushed, all day long, in between two toes! You can try the desperate way and try to dig it out and fail. Or



"Two Drops of 'Get-it-It'—That's All!" you can try the sensible, peaceful, painless, easy way and use "Get-it-It." It is easy for you with "Get-it-It" to remove corns in places difficult to reach. "Get-it-It" is a liquid—a wonderful painless formula—it has never been successfully imitated. It settles on the corn, and dries immediately. Instead of digging out the corn, you peel it out painlessly. There is no sticky plaster that does not remain in position, no sawdust that irritates or rubs off. You reach the corn easily with the little glass rod in the cork of every "Get-it-It" bottle. It does not hurt the true flesh. Try it. It walks comfortably and smiles! It is a blessing never fails.

"Get-it-It" is the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Sold by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Obtainable and
all Chemists from
Stores or Muller
& Phipps (Asia),
LTD., Prince's
Building, Hongkong.

MARTIN'S
REPLANTER

A complete directory and reference work
of the names of all the people who have
been in the Hong Kong and Shanghai
area since 1842. It is a valuable
reference work for all who are
interested in the history of the
area. It is published by
MARTIN'S REPLANTER
LTD., 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

MARTIN'S
REPLANTER

A complete directory and reference work
of the names of all the people who have
been in the Hong Kong and Shanghai
area since 1842. It is a valuable
reference work for all who are
interested in the history of the
area. It is published by
MARTIN'S REPLANTER
LTD., 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

MARTIN'S
REPLANTER

A complete directory and reference work
of the names of all the people who have
been in the Hong Kong and Shanghai
area since 1842. It is a valuable
reference work for all who are
interested in the history of the
area. It is published by
MARTIN'S REPLANTER
LTD., 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

MARTIN'S
REPLANTER

A complete directory and reference work
of the names of all the people who have
been in the Hong Kong and Shanghai
area since 1842. It is a valuable
reference work for all who are
interested in the history of the
area. It is published by
MARTIN'S REPLANTER
LTD., 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

MARTIN'S
REPLANTER

CLEARANCE SALE

We are holding a CHEAP SALE
to clear part old stock for
14 days only from 20th OCTOBER
Comprising—FURNITURE, IRON
AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
BLANKETS, AND DOWN
QUILTS, ETC. Must be sold to
make room for new and complete stock.
Reduction on above-mentioned goods
of 20% cash on delivery.

A. TACK & CO.

26, Des Voeux Road,
Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

BUTTER

FURTHER REDUCTION IN
PRICES.

FROM 1st NOVEMBER 1921.

"DAIRY" ... \$1.25 per lb.
"DAIRYMAID" ... \$1.15

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—
EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROYAL THEATRE HONGKONG

Commencing WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 9TH at 9.15 P.M.

Edgar Warwick announces the

WARWICK COMEDY CO.

Nov. 9th— "The Circle"	Nov. 15th— Three Comedies and a Thrill GRAND GUIGNOL.
Nov. 10th— "A Bill of Divorcement"	Nov. 16th— "Brown Sugar" (By General Request)
Nov. 11th— NO PERFORMANCE.	Nov. 17th— "Doormats"
Nov. 12th— "The Double Event"	Nov. 18th— "The Law Divine"
Nov. 14th— "Compromised"	Nov. 19th— "Eliza Comes to Stay"

PRICES \$4, 2 & 1

Place at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co.

BOOK EARLY.

[189]

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
for NEW YORK & BOSTON via Suez

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing about 10th Nov.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
on through Bills of Lading.FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE, PENANG, & COLOMBO.S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 10th November.
S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 10th December.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 23rd November.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

82

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai &
Japan ports
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ...	Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KATOH MARU (calling Manila) ...	Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU ...	Tuesday, 27th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (omitting Manila) ...	Saturday, 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang Colombo, Suez and Port Said	
ATSUTA MARU ...	Friday, 11th Nov., at 11 p.m.
SHIZUOKA MARU ...	Friday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
YAKONE MARU ...	Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYE MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DELAGOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU ... End of December.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

WAKASA MARU ... Saturday, 5th Nov., at 11 a.m.

GENOA MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

SANUKI MARU ... Friday, 11th Nov.

MORIOKA MARU ... Thursday, 24th Nov.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA

TAMBA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Tuesday, 8th Nov.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Thursday, 17th Nov.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Sunday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

LIMA MARU (calling Nagasaki & Kure) ... Sunday, 20th Nov.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 324 & 325.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANNAID REPORTS
of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1931.

Revised by the Members

PRICE ... \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

FUTURE OF LABOUR.

TRADE UNIONISM IN PERIL.

[BY G. JESSON, M.P.]

The new trade-union Labour group in the House of Commons, which includes such well-known trade unionists as Messrs. Barnes, Roberts, Seddon, and others unconnected with the official Labour party, take a serious view of the present industrial unrest. Many of them have given the best years of their lives in helping to build up the trade-union movement for collective bargaining, and they view with considerable apprehension the position of that movement under the guidance of some of its present leaders. These leaders are, consciously or unconsciously, propagating several divergent industrial and political theories which are causing the utmost confusion and unrest in the industrial world, and this at a time when the whole of our energies ought to be devoted to getting the wheels of industry revolving again and the unemployed found useful work. The extraordinary part about these conflicting theories is that not only does each one destroy all the others, but all find a place under the official Labour party's umbrella.

For instance, one section is demanding the nationalisation, or the socialisation, of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange, notwithstanding the fact that if there is one thing the vast majority of the workers of this country do not want, and will not have, it is any more Government interference with their industrial affairs. Another section, which has invested over £20,000,000 of its savings in the co-operative movement, say that whatever else is nationalised the co-operative movement will not be. Another section is demanding the entire abolition of the wage system and capitalism. A fourth section holds that we should allow private enterprise the fullest opportunity to provide useful employment for all by developing our old industries and initiating new ones, subject to the establishment of Trade Parliaments or Industrial Courts, or Whitley Councils, that would guarantee to workers all they are justly entitled to for their labour.

Now it is obvious that these conflicting industrial systems will not harmonise any more than oil and water, but they enable Messrs. Clynes, Henderson, Thomas, and other leaders of the official Labour party to be constantly "winging the changes upon them all in their endeavours" to catch the passing political breezes that are to wait them to the front seats of the Treasury benches in the House of Commons—some day. It may be argued that the leaders of the Labour party are as conscious of the inconsistencies of their political propaganda as we are. If they are what becomes of their honesty of purpose? They cannot have it both ways. The workers are being told that their interests and those of their employers are diametrically opposed to each other. Mr. Henderson encourages this by talking about "organised labour" destroying "capitalist domination." Such propaganda is both dishonest and untrue, as the slightest investigation shows.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

Now the only alternative to "Capitalism" is "Communism." If we rule out Communism as impossible for many years to come we have to fall back upon the wage system. With this system our employers may be State officials under nationalised industries, or the co-operative movement under co-operative production, or private employers under private enterprise. Whoever they are they must first provide the necessary capital to build and equip our factories and works, provide the raw materials for the production of goods, and sufficient liquid capital to pay the workers' wages during the period of production. When the goods have been produced a market must be found for them before our employers can make their profits or recoup themselves for their outlay, or even carry on their business.

As our exports are paid for by our imports, it follows that markets must be found in this country for the goods we do not export and for those which we import. Now the only buyers of these goods are the public; but, as 99 per cent. of the general public are the workers and their dependants, we arrive at the following conclusions: That the workers, directly or indirectly, have to be relied upon to purchase 99 per cent. of the things we produce; that they cannot purchase these things unless they receive sufficient wages; if the goods are not sold our employers cannot make their profits, or recoup themselves, or carry on; that some understanding with employers is necessary to ascertain the wages we should receive for the work we do; that this understanding cannot be arrived at without some form of organisation on both sides; that if we have a dispute with our employers we are faced with exactly the same problems when we come together for a settlement; and finally, that the theory of the workers' and the employer's interests being opposed is untrue.

Sooner or later economic necessity, including the present heavy burden of taxation and the serious amount of unemployment it is causing, will compel us to establish tribunals for the settlement of industrial disputes, and these tribunals must have the powers of courts of justice to ascertain the wages that the workers in every industry are entitled to and to enforce payment. It is largely because we lack this organisation in our industrial system to-day that we have these periods of trade depression and unemployment. The new Trade Union Labour Group stand for co-operation between employers and workers on the above lines. It is their only industrial policy. There is no room in such a policy for party politics or for a political Labour party. Further, if machinery is established that will guarantee to workers all they are justly entitled to for their labour, it would obviously then be to everyone's interest that industrial capital

(Continued at foot of column.)



CUTICURA
FOR HAIR AND SKIN
For promoting and maintaining beauty of skin and hair Cuticura Soap and Ointment are unexcelled. Cuticura Talcum is an ideal powder, refreshing and cooling to most delicate skins.

Beautify your face with Cuticura Talcum. It is a perfect skin powder, and is the only one that is both refreshing and cooling to the skin. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are also available.

(23-18)



BSA
BICYCLES
Perfect in Every Part.
THE TRADE MARK
APPEARS ON ALL
GENUINE
BSA BICYCLES.

Manufactured by
B.S.A. CYCLES LTD.
Prop. The Bham Small Arms Co. Ltd.
BIRMINGHAM - ENGLAND.

Makers of the famous
B.S.A. Motor Bicycles
FOR SOLO & SIDE CAR.

GLOVER'S
DOG REMEDIES

Famous the World Over
Book on "Dog Diseases, their
Care and How to Feed."

Mailed free to any address
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
115 W. 31st Street
New York U.S.A.
Agents: MULLER & PHIPPS
(Ld.) Ltd., 100, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

should be owned and controlled by the most enterprising and the most efficient organizers of industry. These are certainly not to be found in Government Departments. We agree that the workers produce everything, but we hold that every person is a worker who performs some useful service to the community with either hands or brains, and that many organizers of industry come within that category. Finally, our hope is to establish co-operation between employers and employees, and to abolish party politics from trade unionism and industry. We believe that the workers of this country are sick and tired of industrial strife, and only want an opportunity to earn an honest living under conditions that will assure them all they are justly entitled to for their labour, together with reasonable prospects when unable to work. We propose to give a lead in this direction, and hope to see the Trade Union Acts amended along these lines. It is for the workers themselves to say whether they will have peace or strife.

Daily Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION			
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOOSANG" ... Fri.	4th Nov.	D'light
BANGKOK	"FOOSHANG" ... Fri.	4th Nov.	D'light
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOPSANG" ... Fri.	4th Nov.	4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"HIPSANG" ... Fri.	4th Nov.	Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ... Fri.	4th Nov.	3 P.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG" ... Fri.	4th Nov.	3 P.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG" ... Sat.	5th Nov.	9 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MINGSANG" ... Tues.	8th Nov.	D'light
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG" ... Tues.	8th Nov.	D'light
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG" ... Tues.	8th Nov.	D'light
KORE via SHANGHAI & MOI	"KUMSANG" ... Wed.	9th Nov.	D'light
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG" ... Fri.	11th Nov.	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BURNER LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 3rd Nov., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET,
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENLYLE"	10th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th Nov.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

10

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.
Managing Director: Mr. MARIYA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 28, Bunko Koba.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & OAT TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.**ELLERMAN LINE****ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.**

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

FOR EAST-UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

S.S. "CITY OF DELHI" 15th Nov. London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 30th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. London
S.S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH" 10th March London
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or REISS & Co., CANTON.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.**

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ADELAIDE" via Suez Canal ... 1st Nov.
S.S. "ADELAIDE" via Suez Canal ... 15th Nov.
S.S. "ADELAIDE" via Suez Canal ... 29th Nov.
S.S. "ADELAIDE" via Suez Canal ... 10th Dec.

* Call at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI	"COMMANDANT DOBIE" (cargo-boat)	On or about 4th Nov.
SHANGHAI KUBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" ... 11,000 ... "PAUL LECAT" ... 10,000 ... "ADGKOR" ... 12,000 ...	On or about 7th Nov. On or about 20th Nov. On or about 4th Dec.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT SAID	"ANTRE LEON" ... 22,000 ... "AMAZON" ... 11,000 ... "P. LECAT" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 8th Nov. On or about 5th Dec. On or about 15th Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSHER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days).

S.S. "SAIGON" ... Capt. J.S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, Nov. 4th, at 3 P.M.
S.S. "HAILOUNG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... TUESDAY, Nov. 8th, at 2 P.M.
S.S. "HAILOUNG" ... Capt. W. G. Pasmore ... FRIDAY, Nov. 11th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers**P. & O., British India,
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	12th Nov., 1921	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	20th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	3,200	1st Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNDEE"	3,200	20th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLOR"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	6,000	7th Jan., 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BOYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	B'way, Marseilles, L'don. & Antw.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	
"NAGOVA"	8,854	18th Feb.	
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Mar.	
"KEIVA"	9,017	18th Mar.	
"DEVANHA"	8,092	1st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	6,850	15th Apr.	
"KALYAN"	8,987	28th Apr.	
"PLASSY"	7,846	13th May	

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA" | 3,300 | 4th Nov. 1 p.m. | Calcutta via Straits

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	12th Dec.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EURYLALUS"	5,200	3rd Nov. 8 a.m.	Amoy only
"LAHORE"	6,700	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SOMALI"	6,700	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Cargo only.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

[1]

**O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Nov.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

MANILA MARU ... Friday, 4th Nov.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Monday, 14th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 28th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"INO MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SUSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building,
Tel. Nos. 144 & 745**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	2nd Nov.	7th Nov. 3 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and "Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Go booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports. For full details and rates apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	On
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 3rd Nov., 8 a.m.	
MANILA ORSU & ILOILO	"TAKING"	On 4th Nov., Noon	
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 5th Nov., Noon	
SHANGHAI & TUNGTAO	"CHEYAN"	On 5th Nov., 4 p.m.	
CHEFOO & NEWCHOW	"HANYANG"	On 5th Nov., 4 p.m.	
AKOR, SWATOW & S'PORE	"LINAN"	On 5th Nov.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 6th Nov., 10 a.m.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALING"	On 6th Nov., 10 a.m.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SZECHUEN"	On 6th Nov., Noon	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 6th Nov., 10 a.m.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th Nov., Noon	
HOIHOW FAK HOI & HTHONG	"KATONG"	On 13th Nov., 10 a.m.	
	"KATONG"	On 14th Nov.	

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI AND CANTON. S.S. "SINKIANG" ... On 3rd Nov., 8 a.m. S.S. "TAKING" ... On 4th Nov., Noon. S.S. "SUNNING" ... On 5th Nov., Noon. S.S. "CHEYAN" ... On 5th Nov., 4 p.m. S.S. "HANYANG" ... On 5th Nov., 4 p.m. S.S. "LINAN" ... On 5th Nov. S.S. "LIANGCHOW" ... On 6th Nov., 10 a.m. S.S. "KALING" ... On 6th Nov., 10 a.m. S.S. "SZECHUEN" ... On 6th Nov., Noon. S.S. "KWEIYANG" ... On 6th Nov., 10 a.m. S.S. "SOOCHOW" ... On 10th Nov., Noon. S.S. "KATONG" ... On 13th Nov., 10 a.m. S.S. "KATONG" ... On 14th Nov.

S.S. "SINKIANG" ... On 3rd Nov., 8 a.m. S.S. "TAKING" ... On 4th Nov., Noon. S.S. "SUNNING" ... On 5th Nov., Noon. S.S. "CHEYAN" ... On 5th Nov., 4 p.m. S.S. "HANYANG" ... On 5th Nov., 4 p.m. S.S. "LINAN" ... On 5th Nov. S.S. "LIANGCHOW" ... On 6th Nov., 10 a.m. S.S. "KALING" ... On 6th Nov., 10 a.m. S.S. "SZECHUEN" ... On 6th Nov., Noon. S.S. "KWEIYANG" ... On 6th Nov., 10 a.m. S.S. "SOOCHOW" ... On 10th Nov., Noon. S.S. "KATONG" ... On 13th Nov., 10 a.m. S.S. "KATONG" ... On 14th Nov.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Operating 12 steamships, 1 A.S. ship, 10000 tons

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICEOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
From Hongkong Arrive Seattle**FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE:**

"WENATCHEE" ... To VANILLA ... Nov. 8th

"WENATCHEE" ... To VANILLA ... Nov. 18th

S.S. "COAXET" ... For PORTLAND DIRECT ... Oct. 28th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.**THE ADMIRAL LINE**

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.**REGULAR SERVICE**

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Nov. 11th.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Nov. 15th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, DES VOEUX ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "WEST IVIS" (via Panama) ... Second half of Nov.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Tel. 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building.

[178]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" (via Suez) ... Dec.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
B. George's Building

Telephone 2166. Telegrams (Far East) Ltd.

[110]

